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ABSTRACT

As one in a series of test item collections developed by the Assessment and Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Studies, items of value from past tests are made available to teachers for the construction of unit tests, term examinations or as a basis for class discussion. Each collection was reviewed for content validity and reliability. The test items meet syllabus content and aims best suited to multiple choice questions, but teachers are meant to base the use of the test items on student ability and the particular program objectives. The general features of cultural landscapes are presented in the third volume of geography test items, with sections on monsoon Asian, and Mediterranean rural landscapes. Items on mid-latitude commercial farming are included. The cultural landscape material is completed in TM 820 297. Answer keys are provided with test construction guidelines. Tables, maps, and diagrams illustrate many items. (CM)

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New South Wales **Department of Education**

GEOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS

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TM 820 796

VOLUME THREE

GEOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS

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(Amended)

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To be released to schools in Term 1 1979.

*For production and distribution purposes Cultural Landscapes have been released as TWO volumes, Volume 3 and Volume 4 and not as one volume as suggested in the original contents to be found in Volumes 1 and 2. Volume 5 will now cover items from the topics World Development, Mineral and Energy Resources, Population. Extra copies of the amended contents are to be found in the back of Volume 3 and can be used to amend Volumes 1 and 2.

INTRODUCTION

This collection of multiple choice test items is intended to provide teachers with an increasingly useful resource for classroom testing of students and evaluation of Geography courses in the junior secondary school.

Because of the time and expertise involved in the development of such items, teachers would not normally be in a position to develop such a library themselves. A very large number of teachers from both Government and non-Government schools have been involved in the project over the last two years. The questions constitute a cross-section of some of the ideas which currently pervade classroom practice.

To ensure quality in the library, only those items which satisfied several quality control checks have been included:

(i) inspection and review by a panel of experienced, practising teachers;

(ii) a pretest programme which included a representative selection of Year 10 students in Government and non-Government schools in both city and country regions.

As well as sharing in the general editing and reviewing functions, the review panels checked each item for *content validity*. The pretest was used to establish the *efficiency* of the items as measuring instruments. Three of the major statistical criteria used were:

(i) Item Facility: The facility index measures the proportion of the sample candidature who answered the question correctly. Items in this collection have a facility index between .30 and .90.

(ii) Item Discrimination: This index measures the degree to which success on the item is correlated with success on the total test of which the item is a part. A commonly used index of discrimination is the point-biserial correlation co-efficient. Items in this collection attained a point-biserial correlation co-efficient of at least 0.20. This means that on the pretest, each item added significantly to the total score of information about the relative achievement of the candidature.

(iii) Distractor Efficiency: Within each item, each distractor was chosen by at least 5% of the total candidature, except in the case of very easy items, where an even spread of respondents was sought.

For a test to be *reliable*, many features apart from these three must be considered. However, the proven quality of these items, as measured by these three criteria, makes it highly likely that any test chosen from this collection, and administered to *appropriate* classes, will be a more reliable instrument than teachers could normally produce without this assistance.

Items have been selected to form a library of items which together provides the teacher with information about the students:

- knowledge of subject content
- skills in applying knowledge
- ability to analyse problems
- ability to marshal skills and knowledge to synthesize a solution to a problem
- attitudes or values gained or changed

In no sense should this collection be regarded as defining topics, scope, or the difficulty level of what is to be taught. These decisions must lie with teachers in the classroom who know the interests and abilities of their students and the aims and objectives of their programme.

It should be noted that some areas of content and some syllabus aims are better suited to testing with multiple choice items than others. Consequently, this collection is unlikely to be balanced in its coverage. The exclusive use of multiple choice items in this volume is aimed at providing a service for teachers in an area where many experience difficulty in test construction. This volume is not meant to encourage teachers to use multiple choice items alone. It is expected that teachers should give some thought to including a variety of test item forms (such as restricted free response, extended free response, matching form) in a testing situation.

USING THE ITEM COLLECTION

Items in this collection may be reproduced for classroom use in any form desired by the teacher. To facilitate the preparation of printing masters particular attention has been given to both the diagrams and the layout of the items.

To assist the teacher the items have been classified in the following categories:

Natural Landscapes:	Topic Code	(Amended) Volume
General Features	A	1
Equatorial and Tropical Rainforests	B	1
Hot Dry Deserts	C	1
Tropical Savannas	D	1
Mountains	E	2
Coniferous Forests	F	2
Tundra	G	2
Cultural Landscapes		
General Features	H	3
Monsoon Asian Landscapes	J	3
Mediterranean Rural Landscapes	K	3
Mid-Latitude Commercial Farming	L	3
Industrial	M	4
Urban	N	4
World Development	P	5
Mineral and Energy Resources	Q	5
Population	R	5
Mapping	V	2
Weather and Climate	W	2

The keys (or correct option) are provided at the end of each topic.

The order, groupings or sub-groupings of questions are not designed to reflect any suggested order of treatment but rather to facilitate the publishing of the questions. The numbers allocated to items are intended only to identify the items.

It will become evident that it has been impossible to locate all questions in small watertight compartments. Questions on a particular concept or area of content may be found in more than one category.

It is suggested that items might be used for the following purposes:

1. As a source of items for short unit tests.

2. As a source of items for term tests.

3. As a source of ideas for in-school item construction.

4. As a basis for class discussions (it should be noted that stimulus material was NOT designed for use with the overhead projector. The letter size used in typing items would not be legible at more than 4 metres from the screen in an average classroom).

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TEST PREPARATION

Two copies, punched for ring-binding, are being sent to each school - one for cutting up to produce "printing masters", and another to be left intact as a master file. If the cut-up items are used carefully and stored suitably, they should be able to be used many times for making printing masters. (See "Preparation of Printing Masters"). It is suggested that large envelopes be bound in the ring-binder to store cut-up items.

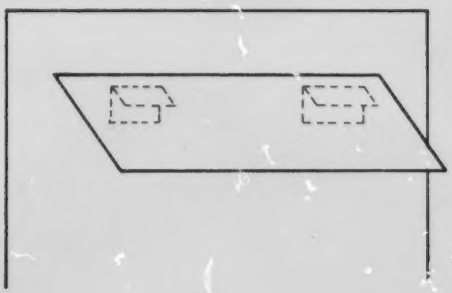
Preparation of Printing Masters

This method is recommended as it allows the prepared master to pass through a typewriter for the addition of page and question numbers etc. and prevents the electric scanner "reading" sticky tape patches and top edges of cut items.

1. Cut out items carefully. Always cut *very* close *to* and *below* the lines which separate questions.

2. Type your test heading on a blank page.

3. Fix question 1 in position, "stamp-hinge" style:



4. Slide the top edge of Q.2 under the bottom edge of Q.1, and position Q.2 correctly.

5. Holding Q.2 in position, lift the bottom edge of Q.1 and tape Q.2 in position, so that when Q.1 is allowed to sit flat again, it completely covers the tape used to hold Q.2. Q.2 should be fastened by its top edge only.

6. Stick Q.3 in place as described for Q.2 in (4) and (5) above.

7. Number all the questions (gaps have been left in the instructions for a set of questions, for the inclusion of your question numbers e.g. Questions to (G93 to G96) are based on the graph below).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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SYDNEY N.S.W. 2001

GENERAL FEATURES OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Questions to (H1 to H5) refer to the tables and world map below.

CROP TYPES AND YIELD (IN NUMBER OF UNITS)

Farmer	Yams	Yield	Wheat	Yield	Padi Rice	Yield	Vegetables	Yield
A	✓	2					✓	½
B					✓	4	✓	½
C					✓	2	✓	½
D			✓	68				

FARMING EQUIPMENT

Farmer	Digging Sticks	Tractor	Mechanical Plough	Sprays	Animal Drawn Ploughs
A	✓				
B			✓	✓	
C					✓
D		✓	✓	✓	

LOCATION OF FARMERS A-D

Farmer A is typical of farmers who

1. use a great deal of capital.
2. practise shifting cultivation.
3. produce crops for sale on the world market.
4. achieve an increasing yield/hectare each year.

H1

Farmer A would be found in the

1. rain shadow areas.
2. medium rainfall regions.
3. high rainfall regions.
4. low rainfall regions.

H2

Farmers B and C mostly grow the same crops but achieve different yields. The reason for this is that Farmer B

1. plants more fields.
2. employs more labour.
3. uses more advanced farming equipment.
4. is located in a better climate for rice growing.

H3

Farmer C would probably produce rice and vegetables for

1. consumption by his family only.
2. sale in a neighbouring village.
3. sale on the domestic market.
4. export on the international market.

H4

Farmer D would probably be engaged in which one of the following types of cultivation?

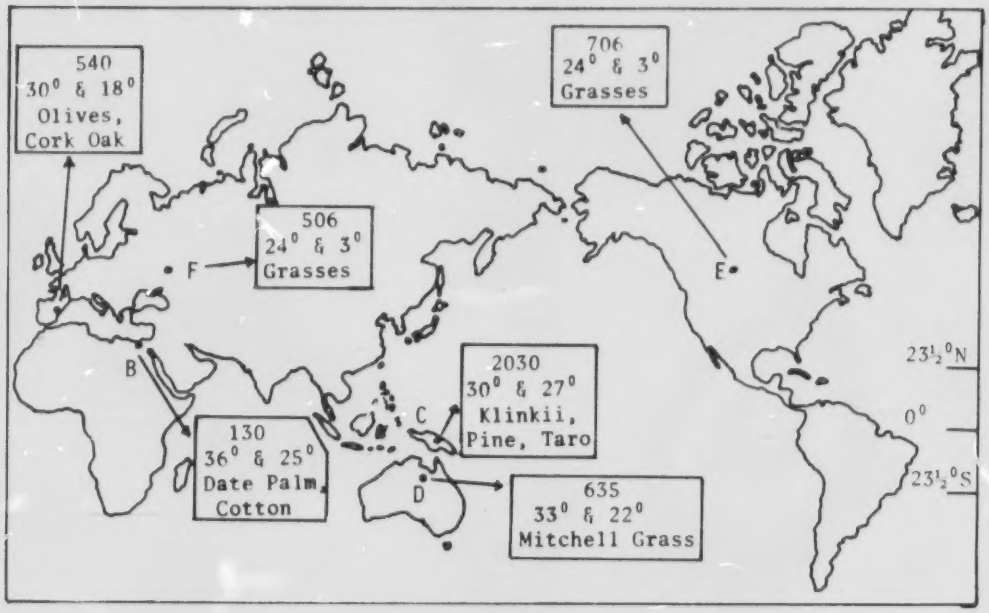
1. Intensive, subsistence.
2. Intensive, commercial.
3. Extensive, subsistence.
4. Extensive, commercial.

H5

Questions to (H6 to H12) refer to the world map below.

THE WORLD SHOWING SELECTED LOCATIONS

- EACH LOCATION IS REPRESENTATIVE OF SOME MAJOR LANDSCAPE TYPE.
- EACH LOCATION APPEARS WITH ITS:
  - AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm)
  - MAXIMUM & MINIMUM AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES (^{0}C)
  - SOME VEGETATION OR CROP TYPES.



Wheat fields would dominate the landscape at locations

1. A and C.
2. B and E.
3. C and D.
4. E and F.

H6

"This river-side city with its centuries old mosques and multi-storey office blocks is a city of mystery and contrast." This city would probably be found at location

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

H7

The location with the smallest temperature range is

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

H8

Landscape E would experience

1. tropical maritime air masses bringing rainfall.
2. long summer days with a short summer.
3. blocking of rivers by ice in June.
4. orographic rainfall due to the proximity of the Rockies.

H9

"A job once carried out by many men and horses is now being executed by one man and a helicopter. This is leading to increased efficiency, thus lowering operating costs for the station where property is large enough for capital of this type."
This statement would relate to the land use around location

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

H10

Subsistence farmers, hydrophytic plants and the beginnings of a soft wood industry would all be found at location

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

H11

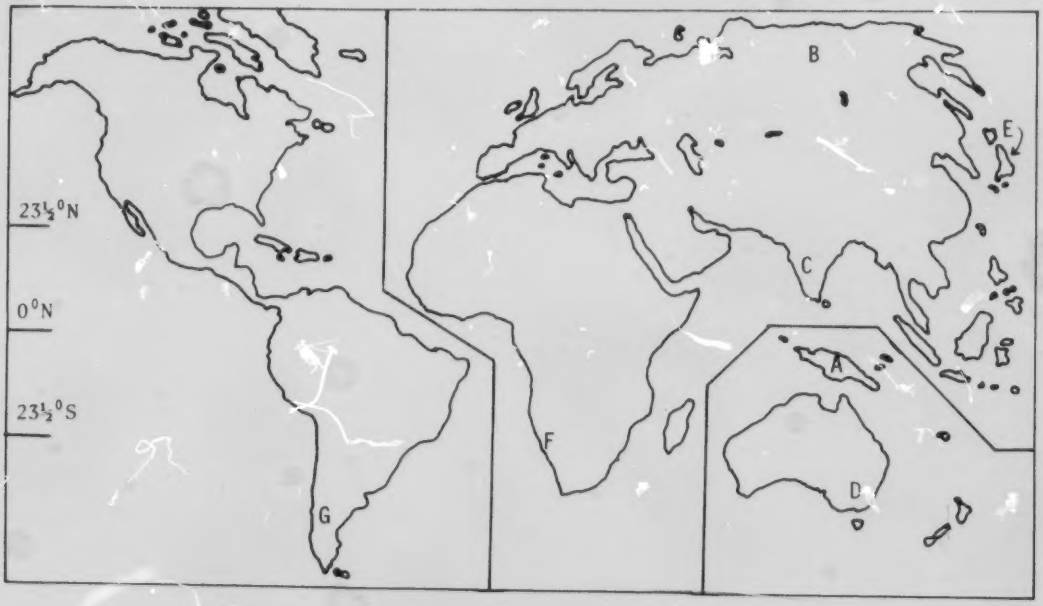
The climate at C would be

1. hot and wet all year.
2. hot and dry all year.
3. hot summers and cold winters.
4. cold and wet all year.

H12

Questions to (H13 to H18) refer to the world map below.

THE WORLD SHOWING SELECTED LOCATIONS



The diet of people living at E is made up mainly of

1. beef and rice.
2. beef and vegetables.
3. rice and meat.
4. rice and seafood.

H13

The main type of settlement at F, the Kalahari Desert, would be

1. large permanent village.
2. large temporary village.
3. small temporary village.
4. small township.

H14

South American cowboys called GAUCHOS would be found at G. This area is called the

1. pampas.
2. prairie.
3. steppe.
4. veldt.

H15

Slash and burn agricultural methods would be practised by the people at location

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

H16

In which area would animals and crops be found on the same farm?

1. A.
2. B.
3. D.
4. F.

H17

The chief religion practised by people at area C would be

1. Buddhism.
2. Christianity.
3. Hinduism.
4. Islam.

H18

Questions to (H19 to H22) contain descriptions of several distinct types of agriculture. With reference to the key, classify each type by choosing the correct alternative from those which follow each description.

The most commonly used bases for classifying types of agriculture on the earth's surface are listed in the key below.

KEY:

A. subsistence	E. crops
B. commercial	F. animals
C. intensive	G. crops and animals
D. extensive	

Dry rice - ambition to grow surplus rice but surpluses are not common; use of large areas of evergreen forest.

1. A, C, E.
2. A, D, E.
3. B, D, E.
4. B, C, F.

H19

Wheat and sheep - highly advanced marketing methods, great use of improvements in agricultural technology.

1. A, C, G.
2. B, D, E.
3. B, C, F.
4. B, D, G.

H20

Rice - high inputs of labour; mainly used for farm consumption.

1. B, C, E.
2. A, D, E.
3. B, D, E.
4. A, C, E.

H21

Dairy cows - production of dairy products for western urban societies; large capital inputs.

1. B, C, F.
2. B, D, F.
3. A, C, F.
4. A, D, F.

H22

Questions and (H23 and H24) refer to the information below.

> The first essential point before mining activity can begin anywhere is that a mineral must be known to exist in amounts which make mining worth while. Mining is what is sometimes known as a 'robber' industry because a mineral once mined can never be renewed; this is in marked contrast with agriculture because crops can be grown on the same plot of land for many years and, with good management, the soil can be as productive after many years as it originally was (and it can even be improved). As there is no possibility of renewal of mineral reserves, however, it is important that large amounts must be present in the first place.

The factor necessary for mining activity to be undertaken is that

1. crops must be grown on mined land.
2. large mineral quantities must be accessible.
3. mechanical means must be available.
4. it can be continued indefinitely on the same land.

H23

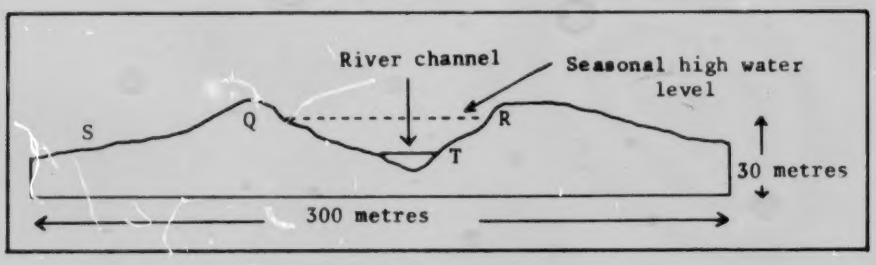
The statement that "mining is sometimes known as a 'robber' industry" means that the

1. material extracted can never be replaced.
2. land used for mining can be renewed by manufacturing processes.
3. mining companies rob the farmers.
4. required means of extraction make life difficult for the operators of mining schemes.

H24

Questions to (H25 to H29) are based on the diagram below.

CROSS-SECTION OF RIVER VALLEY



The river level would usually be at

1. Q.
2. R.
3. S.
4. T.

H25

The features marked Q and R are called

1. mounds.
2. channels.
3. meanders.
4. levees.

H26

The area marked S would most likely contain

1. villages.
2. fields.
3. industry.
4. water.

H27

The diagram indicates that the soil in area S would most likely be

1. podzolic.
2. chernozem.
3. alluvial.
4. infertile.

H28

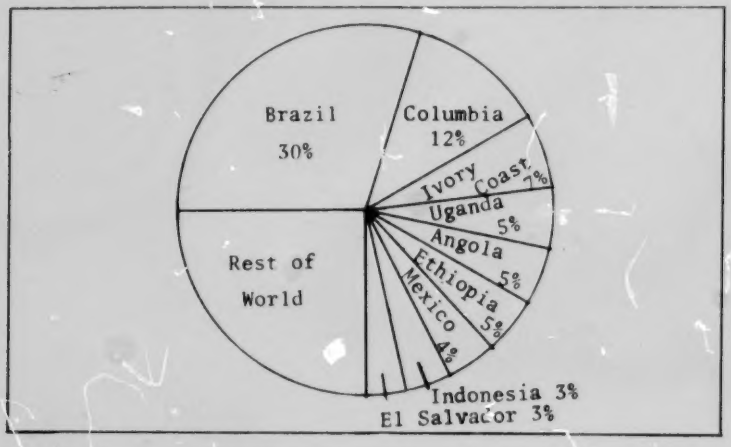
The diagram indicates that the

1. valley is subject to continual flooding.
2. river meanders over its plain.
3. river does not overflow its banks.
4. river has a large delta.

H29

Questions to (H30 to H32) refer to the graph below.

COFFEE PRODUCTION (1973): WORLD TOTAL - 4 348 000 TONNES



The world coffee producing areas are mainly located

1. in the tropics.
2. in the middle latitudes.
3. in eastern temperate lands along the coastlines.
4. on mountain tops in the centre of continents.

H30

The country which produced the largest percentage of the world's coffee was

1. Columbia.
2. Indonesia.
3. Ivory Coast.
4. Brazil.

H31

The continent that produced 22% of the world's coffee was

1. Africa.
2. South America.
3. North America.
4. Asia.

H32

Questions to (H33 to H36) refer to the passage below.

THE ORD RIVER PROJECT

"The Ord River Irrigation Scheme grew out of a small agricultural experiment set up on the Ord River in 1941. In 1945 the Kimberley Research Station was established as a joint Commonwealth-State project to replace the original establishment. Later, in 1956-9 the Government of Western Australia obtained $5 million, later increased to $13.5 million, from the Commonwealth under the Western Australia Grant (Northern Development) Act 1958-9 to supplement State funds in order to commence development of the Ord River Project.

The Ord River drains an area of 46 000 square kilometres of rugged country, and before emptying into Cambridge Gulf near the port of Wyndham, passes through approximately 80 000 hectares of black clay grassland flats which are suitable for irrigation. Irrigation for arable farming in this region is made necessary because of the highly seasonal nature of the rainfall regime, which is made up of two seasons - the wet from December to March, and the dry from April to September. The annual rainfall total in the Ord River basin is an average 740 millimetres per annum, with an annual moisture loss through evaporation of 2600 millimetres. The scheme is therefore basically a plan to make more effective use of the abundant water provided in the wet by storage in dams along the Ord, to irrigate the fertile soils of the lower plains, and to grow tropical and sub-tropical crops suited to the semi-tropical temperature conditions prevailing throughout the year."

The Ord River project is being developed

1. by the State Government of Western Australia.
2. by the Australian Government.
3. as a joint Australian Government-State project.
4. by private Australian and overseas capital.

H33

From the article it appears that the most important reason irrigation is being developed in the Ord is because the

1. rainfall is unreliable from year to year.
2. rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year.
3. crops grown require more water than is available from present rainfall.
4. ample rains can be retained and used during the dry period.

H34

The Ord River Scheme was planned to

1. provide cheap power for Darwin.
2. prevent other nations making claims on Australia's 'empty' north.
3. make Australia self-sufficient in tropical products.
4. make use of thousands of hectares of fertile soils.

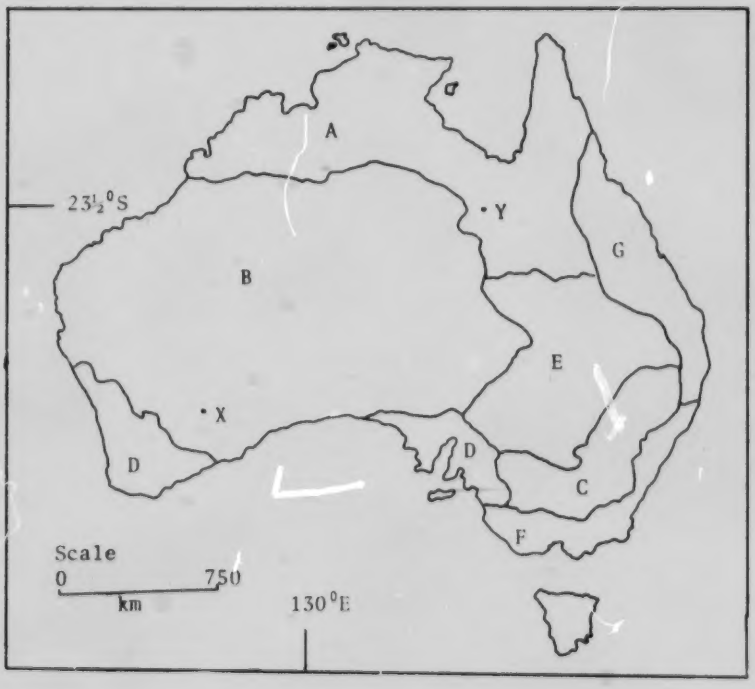
H35

Which one of the following statements is <u>least</u> accurate in regard to the Ord River Project? The area is ideal for development because of

1. rich soils suitable for crops.
2. large areas of flat country suitable for crops.
3. adequate effective rainfall for crops.
4. ideal year round temperatures for crops.

H36

Questions to (H37 to H41) refer to the map of Australia below, showing regions indicated by letters.



The regions having a Mediterranean rural landscape are those labelled

1. B and E.
2. C and E.
3. D.
4. F and G.

H37

The wheat-sheep irrigation region would be the region lettered

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. G.

H38

The savanna pastoral region would be the region lettered

1. A.
2. B.
3. E.
4. G.

H39

The town marked 'X' on the map would be

1. Kalgoorlie.
2. Tennant Creek.
3. Kwinana.
4. Yampi Sound.

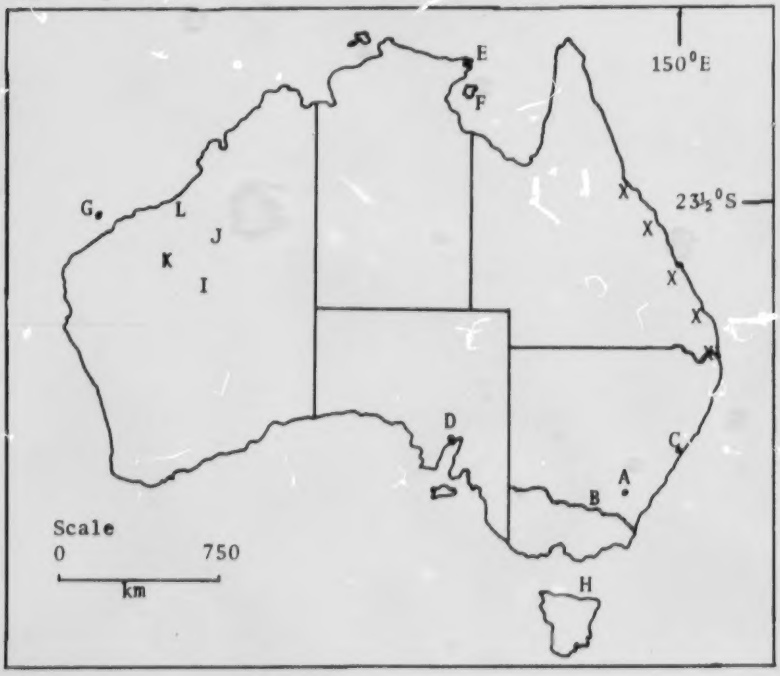
H40

The town marked 'Y' on the map would be

1. Gladstone.
2. Mt. Isa.
3. Roma.
4. Weipa.

H41

Questions to (H42 to H49) refer to places marked on the map of Australia below.



Location A is a city which

1. contains most of the population of New South Wales.
2. is the capital of New South Wales.
3. was constructed in 1901.
4. was planned.

H42

Which term would be associated with area B?

1. Blast furnace.
2. Plantations.
3. Extensive farming.
4. Open-cut mine.

H43

Locations C and D would be important to Australia's

1. export trade generally.
2. export trade with Japan.
3. iron and steel industry.
4. uranium processing industry.

H44

Location E is

1. Wyndham.
2. Gove.
3. Groote Eylandt.
4. Weipa.

H45

Location F is a source of

1. bauxite.
2. manganese.
3. rutile.
4. zircon.

H46

Locations G and H are sources of

1. beach sands.
2. iron ore.
3. bauxite.
4. petroleum.

H47

The mineral found at points I, J, K and L is mined for the iron and steel industry in

1. the E.E.C.
2. Japan.
3. eastern Australia.
4. Western Australia.

H48

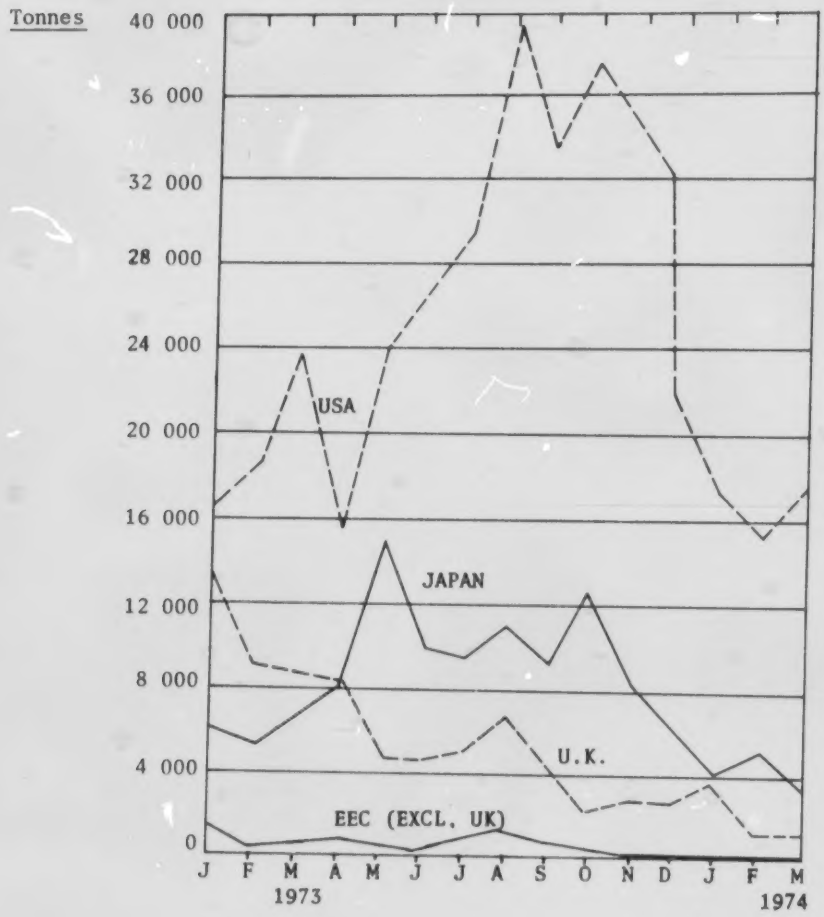
The natural vegetation of the areas marked X is

1. grassland savanna.
2. mallee scrub.
3. rainforest.
4. woodland.

H49

Questions to (H50 to H52) refer to the graph below.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL
Monthly: Jan. 1973 - March 1974.



The export of Australian beef and veal to Japan during 1973 has tended to

1. decline.
2. increase.
3. stabilise.
4. fluctuate.

H50

Exports of Australian beef and veal to the United Kingdom between January 1973 and January 1974 decreased by an amount approximating

1. 6 000 tons.
2. 9 000 tons.
3. 12 000 tons.
4. 15 000 tons.

H51

In 1973 which month witnessed Australia's greatest <u>total</u> sale of beef and veal to world markets?

1. March.
2. May.
3. August.
4. October.

H52

Questions to (H53 to H57) refer to the passage below.

The United States has a reputation as a land of high natural resources. But much of it lacks enough rainfall or steadily flowing rivers. So little more than a third of the land can, or should be cultivated. However, people in the United States a century ago did not fully understand this.

The people supported a national policy of giving away a great part of the nation's land to individual settlers. If the new settler farmed his land for five years, it then belonged to him.

The price of labour became so high that it became absolutely necessary for industrialists and farmers to develop and use machines. This widespread use of good machines helped individual workers and farmers to produce more than they could with hand labour. Machines made it possible to develop swiftly, mines, waterways, transportation and industry. They created wealth that could be used for rebuilding ruined land.

Between 1920 and 1970 the population of the United States increased by one-and-a-half times. Except for the addition of Alaska and Hawaii as states, the usable land area remained almost the same. Yet Americans are far better fed and better clothed today than in 1920.

Scientists have bred new hybrid plants and animals, the result of mating two different types of plants or animals, which yield more food. New ways have been found for controlling harmful insects, for preserving food, for packaging, storing and marketing farm products. All together these have made the farmers' labour produce more food.

The people of the United States have really only begun to use their resources properly. But what will happen in the future? How can the land in the United States continue to feed a constantly increasing population?

Extracted from: USA - Its Geography and Growth. United States Information Service.

The phrase "a land of high natural resources" means that the U.S.A. has

1. a great variety of natural landscapes.
2. a plentiful stock of raw materials.
3. more natural features than cultural features.
4. a great number of skilled scientists.

H53

During the early history of the U.S.A. the national policy used to settle the land was that

1. people were allowed to buy properties at random.
2. parcels of land were given to farmers on a 5 year trial.
3. one third of the land was set aside for cultivation.
4. settlement was permitted only along the flowing rivers.

H54

During the early growth of the U.S.A. the main cause for development of agricultural machinery was

1. isolation.
2. transportation.
3. increasing wealth.
4. labour prices.

H55

The phrase "ruined land" in this passage suggests that

1. early settlers lacked knowledge in agriculture.
2. the area was subjected to severe flooding.
3. the prairies had been devastated by fire.
4. machines had permitted the area to develop too swiftly.

H56

Between the period 1920 and 1970 the result of growth in the U.S.A. saw

1. usable land area increase and a rise in the standard of living.
2. usable land area decrease and a fall in the standard of living.
3. usable land area constant and a rise in the standard of living.
4. usable land area constant and a constant standard of living.

H57

Which one of the following pairs of agricultural activities can be considered predominantly subsistence in nature?

1. Grain farming; dairying.
2. Specialised horticulture; shifting cultivation.
3. Nomadic herding; shifting cultivation.
4. Plantation agriculture; intensive subsistence rice cultivation.

H58

Conservation refers to

1. the protection and preservation of our resources.
2. a form of crop cultivation found in the mid-latitude commercial farming landscape.
3. the wasteful use of natural resources.
4. the Government policy to move industries out of cities.

H59

Questions to (H60 to H62) refer to the newspaper article below.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS AND HELP SAVE WANDA BEACH

Sutherland Shire President (Cr Michael Tynan) and a Soil Conservation Service workman, Mr. Gordon Thornhill, are pictured inspecting part of the area being treated under a sand stabilisation project at Wanda. They are on one of several tracks that give beach-goers access to the water between the fenced paddocks of sand which have been planted with marram grass and spinifex.

This summer will be crucial to the succes of the sand stabilisation project now under way at Wanda Beach.

Sutherland Shire President (Cr Tynan) has appealed to beach-goers to co-operate by using the passages between the fenced, planted areas, to gain access to the beach.

The five year project to stabilise about four kilometres of beachfront from Wanda Beach, north, is being carried out by the Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W.

Source: *St. George and Sutherland Shire Leader.*

According to the article, the need to save Wanda Beach has probably arisen because of

1. continued beach mining activities by man for minerals.
2. man's recreational activities disturbing the natural stability of the land.
3. major storms which cause a loss of sand from the beach to the sea.
4. the previous heavy vegetation causing loss of soil fertility.

H60

The methods being used to stabilize the beach include

1. planting trees close to the shore to minimize wave damage.
2. the planting of grasses to bind the sand together.
3. erection of barriers to make man walk on the grass.
4. building up dunes at the back of the beach with earth-moving equipment.

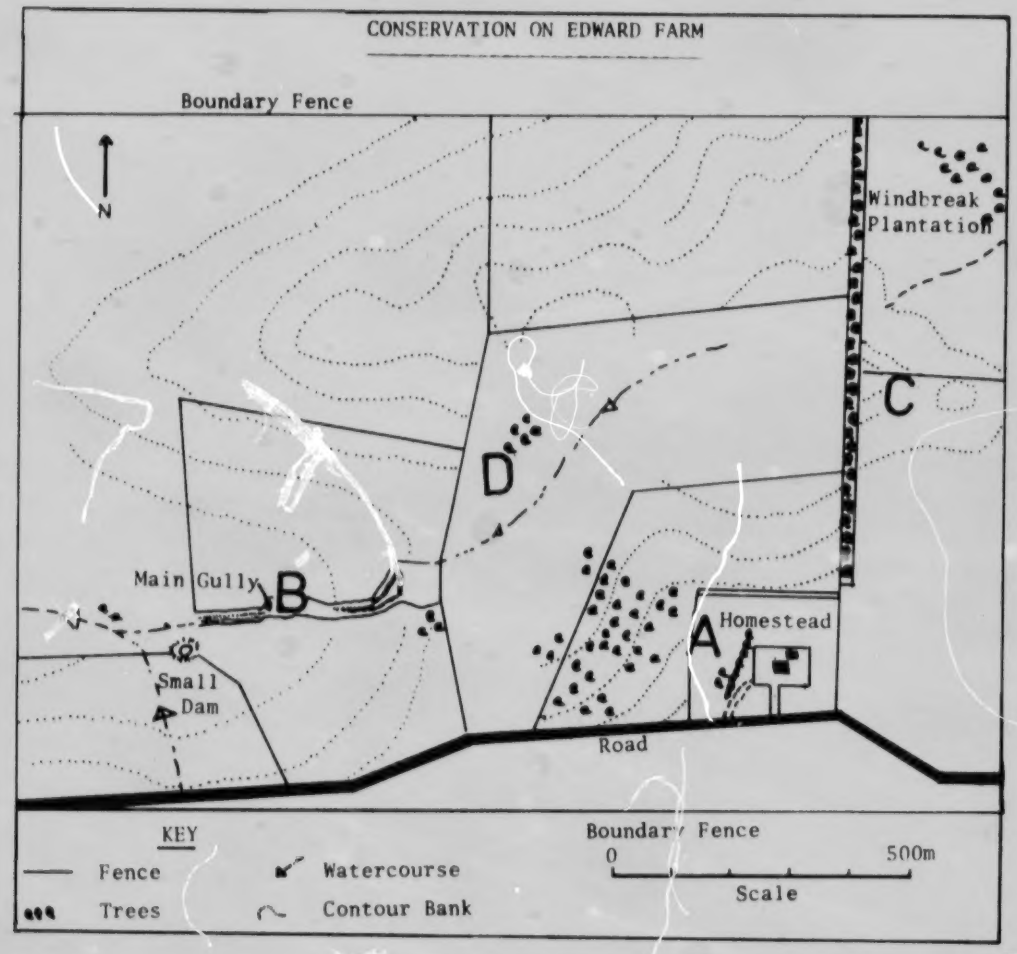
H61

The work of saving Wanda Beach is being carried out by

1. Sutherland Shire Council.
2. Wanda Life-Saving Club.
3. Soil Conservation Service of N.S.W.
4. the Lands Department.

H62

Questions to (H63 to H66) refer to the diagram below.



In which direction is the main river flowing?

1. North.
2. South.
3. East.
4. West.

H63

How long is the windbreak plantation?

1. 8 metres.
2. 100 metres.
3. 800 metres.
4. 1 000 metres.

H64

The method of cultivation and conservation of 'sloping' land in the diagram is

1. terracing.
2. contour banking.
3. crop rotation.
4. windbreak plantation.

H65

On the diagram there are four locations labelled A, B, C and D. At which point has erosion been most apparent and therefore conservation most needed?

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

H66

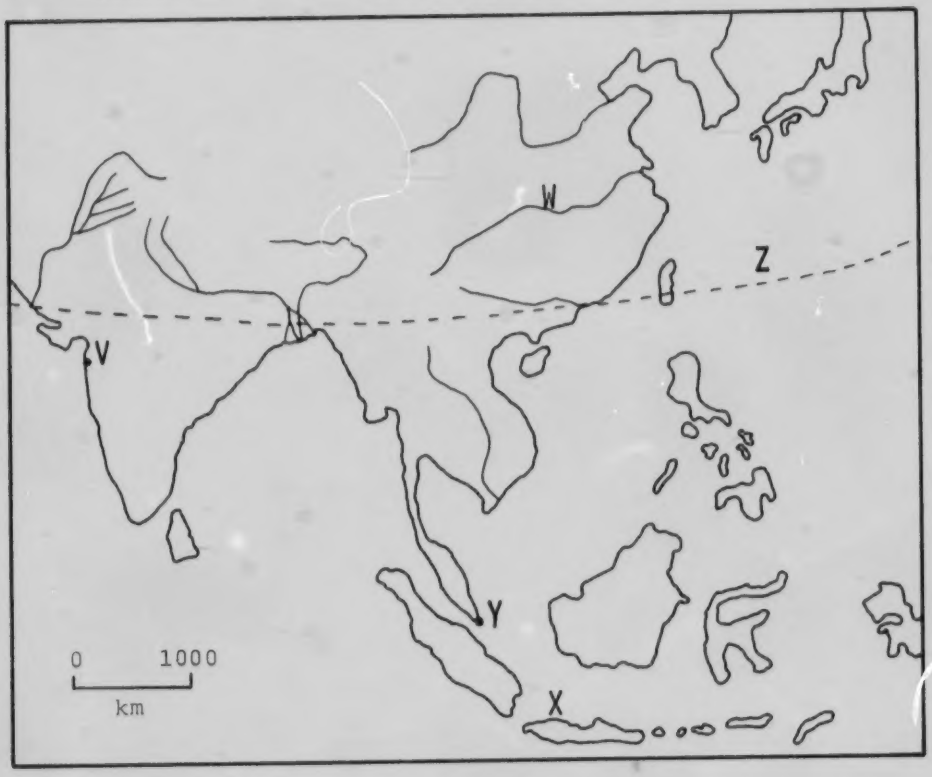
TOPIC H

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES (GENERAL)

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
H1	2	H34	4
H2	3	H35	4
H3	3	H36	3
H4	1	H37	3
H5	4	H38	3
H6	4	H39	1
H7	1	H40	1
H8	3	H41	2
H9	2	H42	4
H10	4	H43	3
H11	3	H44	3
H12	1	H45	2
H13	4	H46	2
H14	3	H47	4
H15	1	H48	2
H16	1	H49	3
H17	3	H50	4
H18	3	H51	2
H19	2	H52	3
H20	4	H53	2
H21	4	H54	2
H22	1	H55	4
H23	2	H56	1
H24	1	H57	3
H25	4	H58	3
H26	4	H59	1
H27	2	H60	2
H28	3	H61	2
H29	3	H62	3
H30	1	H63	4
H31	4	H64	3
H32	1	H65	2
H33	3	H66	2

MONSOON ASIAN LANDSCAPE

Questions to (J1 to J5) refer to the map below.



The city marked V is

1. Bombay.
2. Calcutta.
3. Dehli.
4. Madras.

J1

The river marked W is the

1. Ganges.
2. Mekong.
3. Yangtse Kiang.
4. Hwang Ho.

J2

The island marked X is

1. Honshu.
2. Luzon.
3. Kalimantan.
4. Java.

J3

The city located at Y is

1. Hong Kong.
2. Kuala Lumpur.
3. Singapore.
4. Djakarta.

J4

The line of latitude marked Z is

1. 0^0.
2. 10^0N.
3. $23\frac{1}{2}^0$N.
4. $33\frac{1}{2}^0$N.

J5

A small island trading centre, south-east of the Malay peninsula is

1. Borneo.
2. Indonesia.
3. Malaya.
4. Singapore.

J6

Hong Kong is controlled by a European power which has its seat of government at

1. London.
2. Paris.
3. Rome.
4. Washington.

J7

Eastward trade from Hong Kong travels across the

1. Atlantic Ocean.
2. Coral Sea.
3. Indian Ocean.
4. Pacific Ocean.

J8

Sabah, to the south of Hong Kong, is part of

1. China.
2. Indonesia.
3. Malaysia.
4. Philippines.

J9

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is named after two

1. countries.
2. peoples.
3. religions.
4. rivers.

J10

Alluvial soil is soil that has been

1. compressed by overlying soil layers.
2. exposed to glacial action.
3. leached.
4. transported and deposited by rivers.

J11

Tea and rubber are grown on

1. cirques.
2. plantations.
3. sawahs.
4. swiddens.

J12

A method of providing more flat land for agriculture in South-East Asia is

1. harrowing.
2. irrigation.
3. terracing.
4. fertilisation.

J13

Shifting cultivation is most common in

1. India.
2. China.
3. Indonesia.
4. Japan.

J14

A feature of rural areas in Monsoon Asia is

1. high population density.
2. high capital investment.
3. extensive grazing.
4. a well-developed transport system.

J15

Japan's increased agricultural productivity is a result of

1. the application of capital.
2. fragmentation of farming areas.
3. the urban-rural drift.
4. the increased use of unskilled labour.

J16

Which one of the following groupings of a river and country is correct?

1. Ganges - China.
2. Mekong - Vietnam.
3. Hwang Ho - Malaysia.
4. Indus - Thailand.

J17

A plantation crop grown in Asia is

1. soya beans.
2. wheat.
3. rice.
4. coffee.

J18

In Monsoon Asia, the average annual *range* of temperature

1. varies between 0° and 5°C.
2. varies between 5° and 10°C.
3. is smallest near the Equator and increases with distance from the Equator.
4. is greatest near the Equator and decreases with distance from the Equator.

J19

The introduction of the commune system in China has

1. reduced agricultural output.
2. reduced the variety of crops grown.
3. mobilised the labour force for community projects.
4. increased the size of all farms.

J20

In India, Kharif refers to a

1. knife-like harvesting implement.
2. man-made canal.
3. wet season crop.
4. method of cultivation.

J21

The main factor influencing the annual success of crops in India is the

1. arrival of the monsoon.
2. lack of frosts.
3. fertility of the soil.
4. use of mechanisation.

J22

The Asian country with the largest population is

1. China.
2. India.
3. Japan.
4. Indonesia.

J23

Which of these Asian countries has the largest area?

1. China.
2. India.
3. Indonesia.
4. Japan.

J24

The Asian country with the greatest degree of industrial development is

1. China.
2. Japan.
3. Indonesia.
4. Malaysia.

J25

Double cropping of rice is carried out in regions where

1. annual rainfall is low.
2. temperatures are uniformly high.
3. soils are mainly podzolic.
4. rural land is abundant.

J26

In winter, winds that blow from Monsoon Asia to the sea are

1. warm and wet.
2. cool and wet.
3. warm and dry.
4. cool and dry.

J27

Harrowing refers to the

1. ploughing of crop land.
2. breaking up of ploughed land.
3. planting of crops.
4. weeding of fields.

J28

The threshing of rice refers to the

1. planting of the crop.
2. weeding of the fields.
3. cutting of the crop.
4. removal of the grain from the stalk.

J29

The separation of rice grains from loose leaves and chaff is called

1. ploughing.
2. harrowing.
3. winnowing.
4. weeding.

J30

Most of China's agriculturally productive land occurs in the

1. river valleys.
2. mountains.
3. plateaux.
4. steppes.

J31

Farming in Thailand is normally carried out on

1. small farms with mechanisation.
2. small farms with hand labour.
3. large farms with mechanisation.
4. large farms with hand labour.

J32

In Monsoon Asia,the hot wet season normally occurs from

1. January - April.
2. April - June.
3. June - October.
4. November - January.

J33

Which of the following is a feature of rice?

1. It has high yield per hectare.
2. It is low in nutrition.
3. It does not store easily.
4. It is easy to grow in cold climates.

J34

The city which is located on the Ganges is

1. Karachi.
2. Varanasi.
3. Madras.
4. Bombay.

J35

The major export of India is

1. jute yarn.
2. cotton yarn.
3. manganese.
4. tobacco.

J36

The chief food item providing protein in the diet of people living in Monsoon Asia is

1. beef.
2. lamb.
3. fish.
4. poultry.

J37

The growing of two crops simultaneously on the same plot is called

1. productive-cropping.
2. inter-cropping.
3. double-cropping.
4. trans-cropping.

J38

In India, the people are predominantly

1. Hindus.
2. Buddhists.
3. Muslims.
4. Christians.

J39

Padi rice cultivation requires a

1. continually dry climate.
2. dry season for planting and a wet season for ripening.
3. wet climate all year round.
4. wet season for planting and a dry season for ripening.

J40

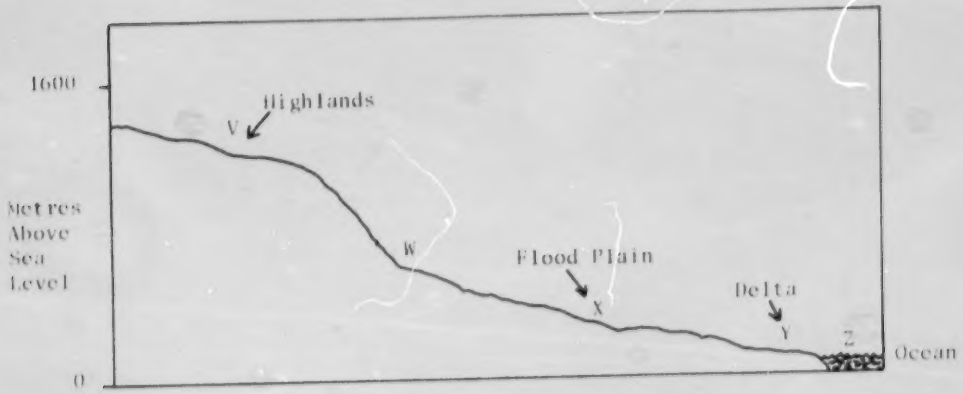
The terms "sawah", "bund" and "stoop agriculture" are associated with

1. dairying.
2. fur trapping.
3. padi rice farming.
4. shifting cultivation.

J41

Questions to (J42 to J45) refer to the diagram below.

SIMPLE CROSS-SECTION OF MONSOON ASIAN RIVER VALLEY



Shifting agriculture would most likely occur at

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Y.

J42

The most fertile land would most probably occur at

1. V and W.
2. V and X.
3. W and X.
4. X and Y.

J43

The most densely populated area would most probably occur at

1. V.
2. W.
3. Y.
4. Z.

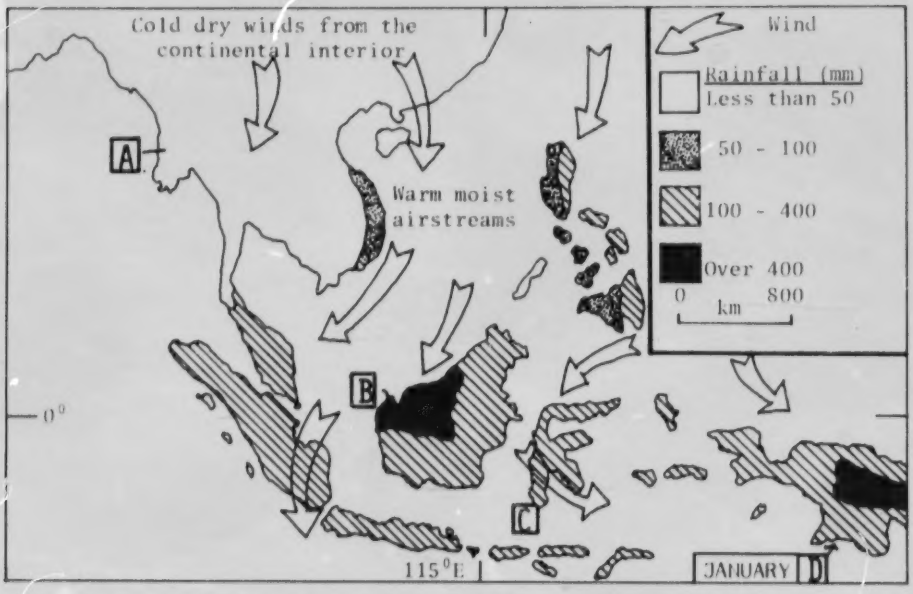
J44

Terracing could occur at

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Y.

J45

Questions to (J46 to J49) refer to the maps of South-east Asia below.



In the lowlands of location D, the main crop would most probably be

1. padi rice.
2. cotton.
3. dry rice.
4. tea.

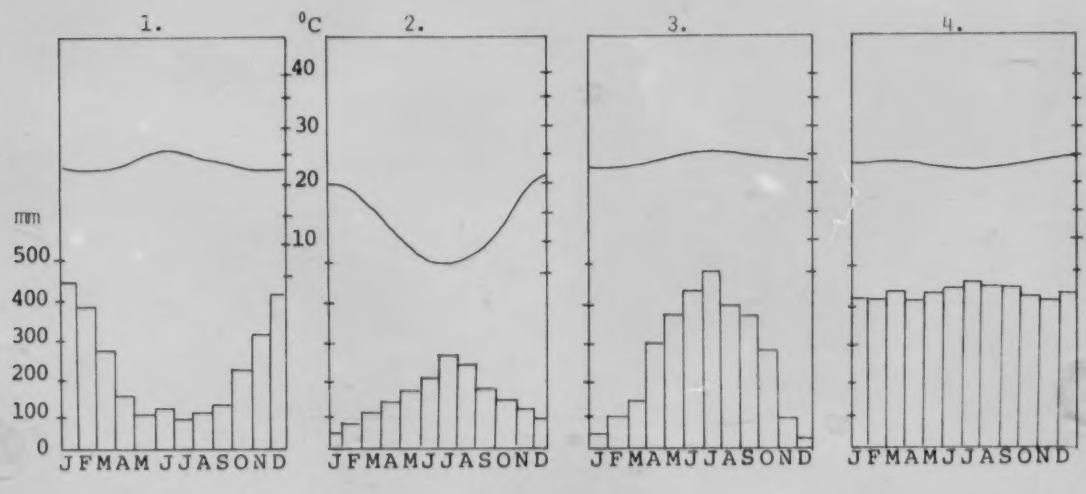
J46

The type of natural vegetation you would expect to find at location C would be

1. coniferous forest.
2. deciduous forest.
3. tropical savanna.
4. equatorial rainforest.

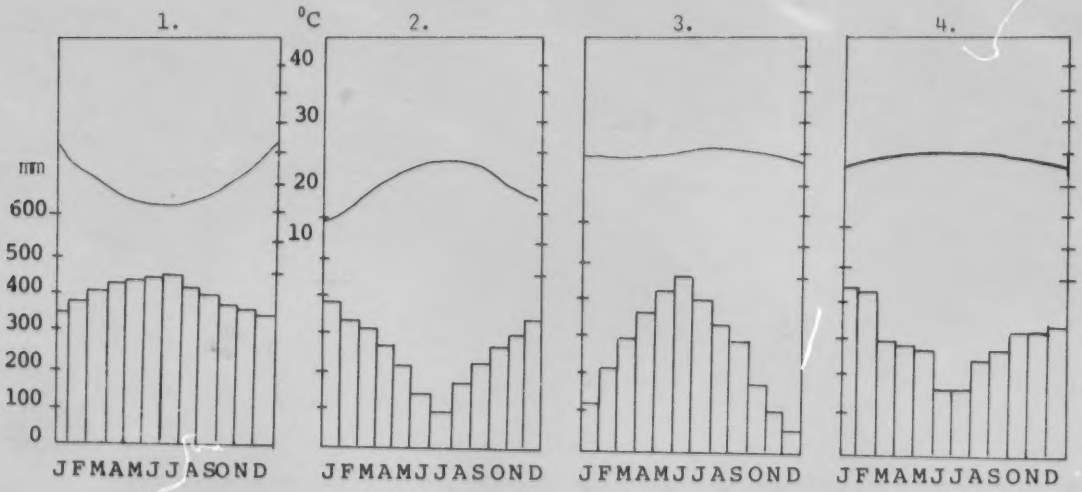
J47

The climatic graph most representative of location A would be



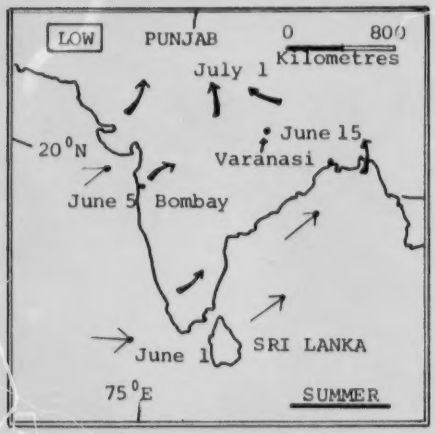
J48

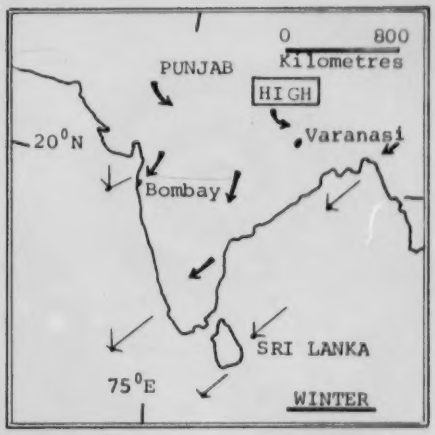
The climatic graph most representative of location B would be

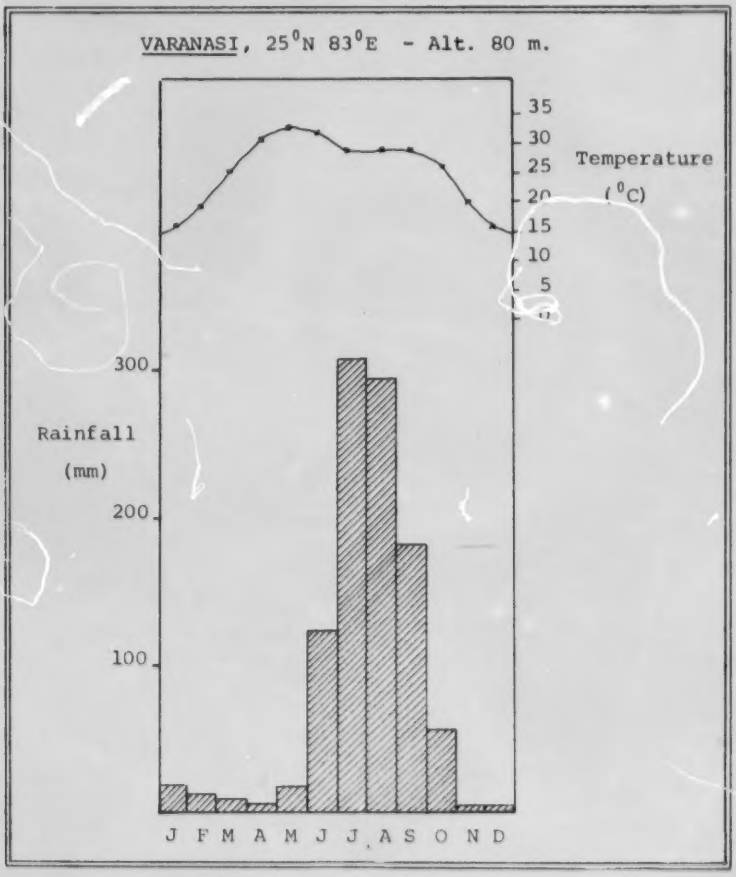


J49

Questions to (J50 to J56) refer to the information below on the climate of India.







On the summer map of India, four dates are shown. These dates show the

1. commencement of winter.
2. duration of the growing season.
3. expected arrival of the monsoon.
4. commencement of summer.

J50

The annual range of temperature at Varanasi is

1. 15C°.
2. 18C°.
3. 25C°.
4. 34C°.

J51

The rainfall at Varanasi could be described as

1. evenly distributed.
2. having a winter maximum.
3. having continual drought.
4. having a summer maximum.

J52

In India, temperatures and rainfall are high and winds blow from the south-west in the month of

1. January.
2. March.
3. July.
4. November.

J53

In India, climate is dry and very hot in the month of

1. January.
2. April.
3. June.
4. August.

J54

In India,north-east winds are accompanied by cooler temperatures in the month of

1. April.
2. July.
3. September.
4. November.

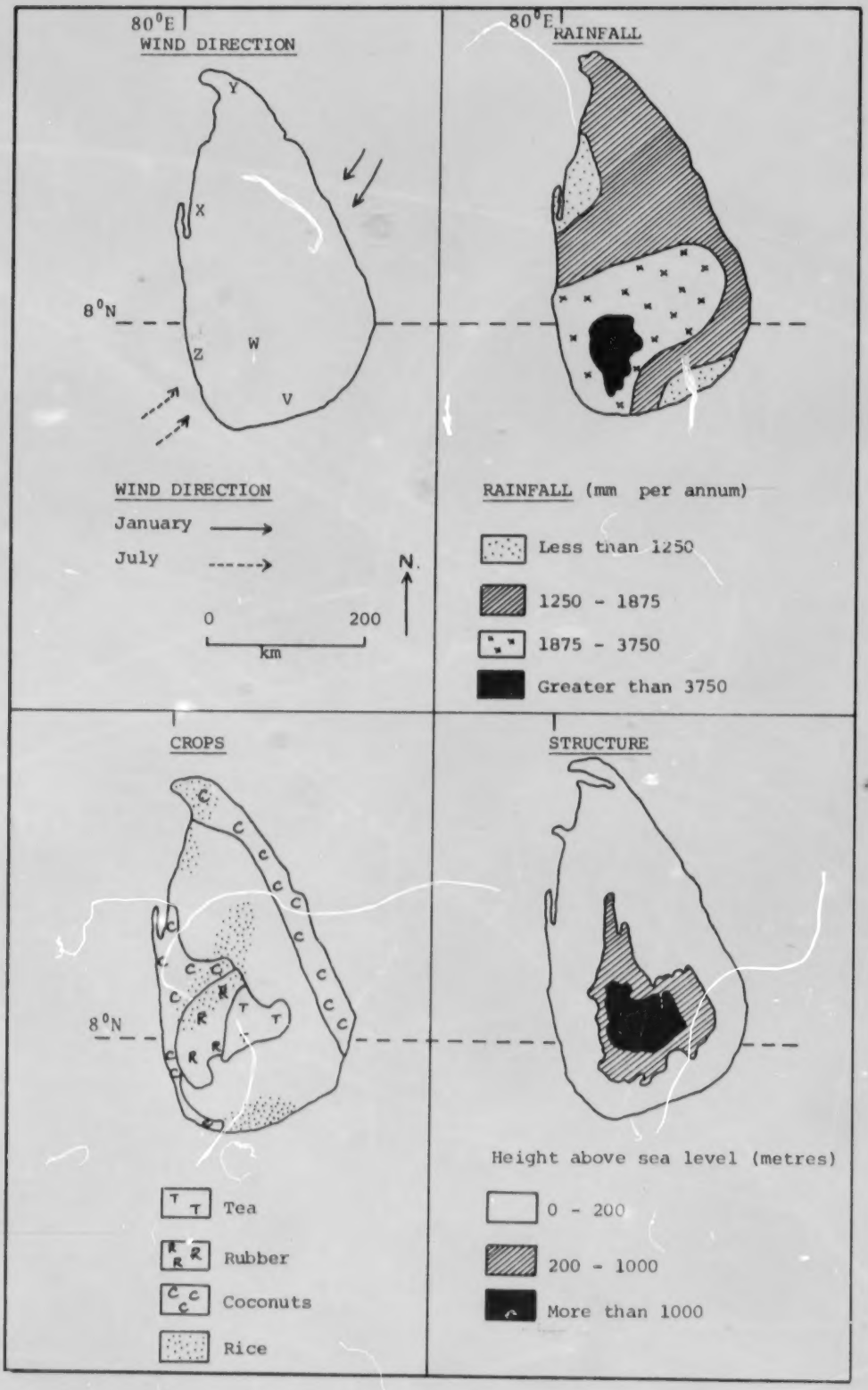
J55

Subsistence farmers living near Varanasi would

1. be able to grow crops all year round depending on natural rainfall.
2. have to irrigate to grow crops.
3. depend heavily on the summer wet season to grow their main crops.
4. be unable to grow crops because of the heavy rainfall.

J56

Questions to (J57 to J61) refer to the maps of Sri Lanka below.



In Sri Lanka, the lowest temperatures would most likely be experienced at point

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Y.

J57

The factor that has the greatest influence on rainfall distribution in Sri Lanka is

1. size (continentality).
2. relief.
3. latitude.
4. directness of monsoon.

J58

Tea growing is best suited by

1. warm temperatures, low relief and low rainfall.
2. cooler temperatures, low relief and high rainfall.
3. warm temperatures, highlands and low rainfall.
4. cooler temperatures, highlands and high rainfall.

J59

Population density would be lowest in area

1. V.
2. W.
3. Y.
4. Z.

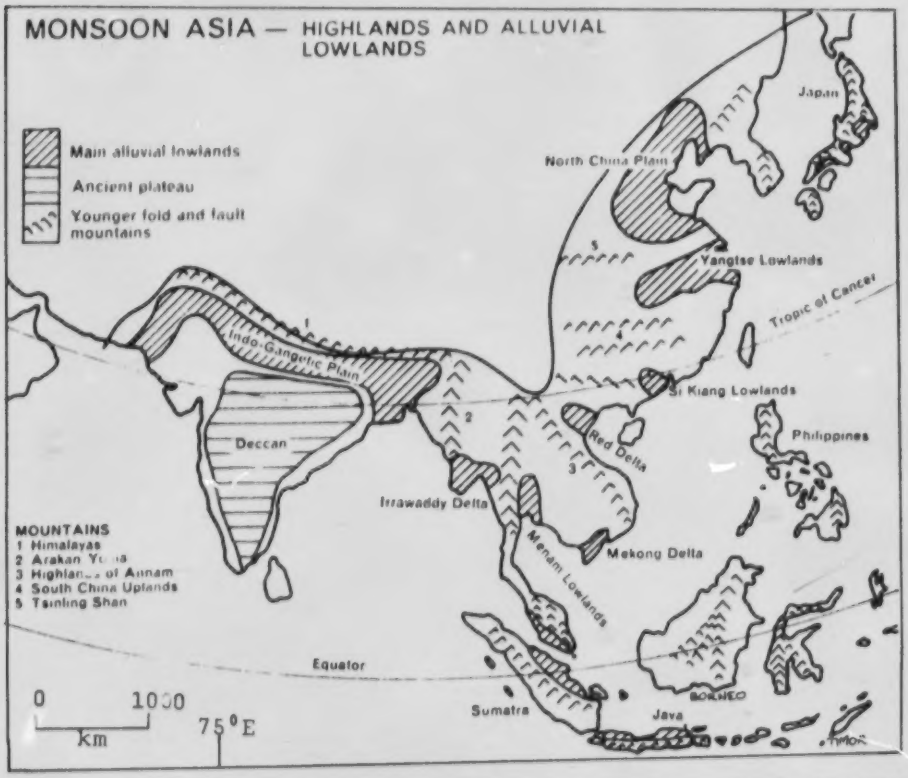
J60

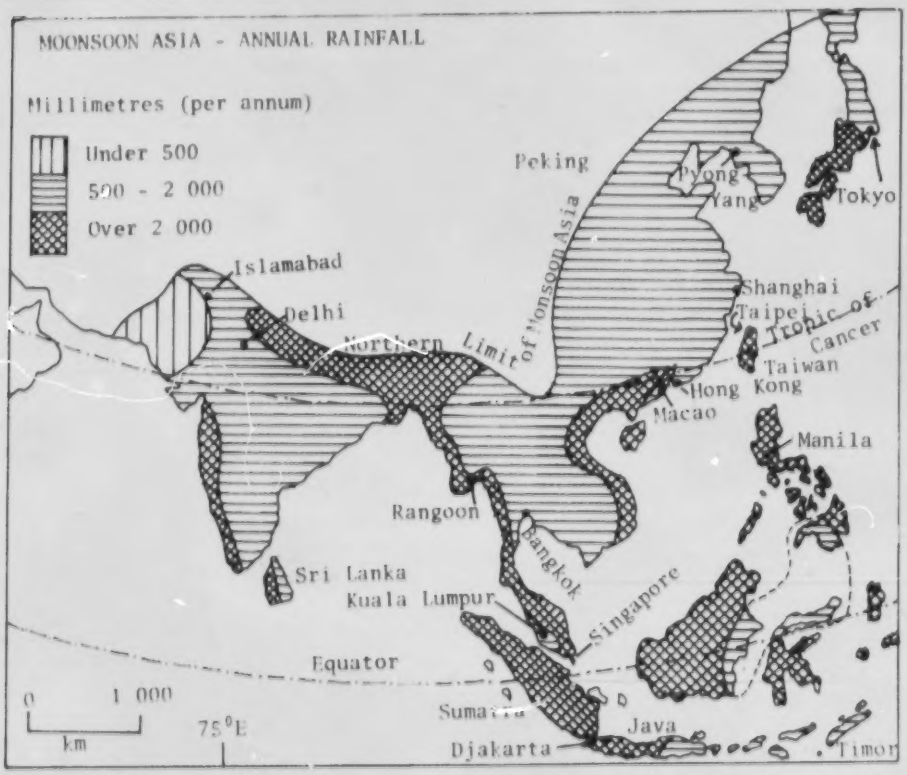
In Sri Lanka, most export income would be earned from the sale of

1. farm equipment.
2. minerals.
3. rice.
4. tea.

J61

Questions to (J62 to J69) refer to the maps below.





The city receiving the least rainfall is

1. Manila.
2. Delhi.
3. Taipei.
4. Rangoon.

J62

The island having a drier east coast than west coast is

1. Taiwan.
2. Sri Lanka.
3. Sumatra.
4. Timor.

J63

Landforms in Japan largely consist of

1. alluvial lowlands.
2. ancient plateaux.
3. recent plateaux.
4. young fold and fault mountains.

J64

Peking is located on the

1. North China Delta.
2. Red Delta.
3. Si Kiang Lowlands.
4. Yangtse Lowlands.

J65

In contrast to the rest of Monsoon Asia, the Indian subcontinent is mostly an area of

1. plateaux.
2. gently rolling hills.
3. alluvial lowlands.
4. mountains.

J66

Djakarta is located on the island of

1. Borneo.
2. Java.
3. Sumatra.
4. Timor.

J67

The Mekong Delta is located in

1. Cambodia.
2. Vietnam.
3. Thailand.
4. Laos.

J68

Settlements associated with the Si Kiang Lowlands are

1. Hong Kong and Peking.
2. Macao and Hong Kong.
3. Peking and Taipei.
4. Shanghai and Taipei.

J69

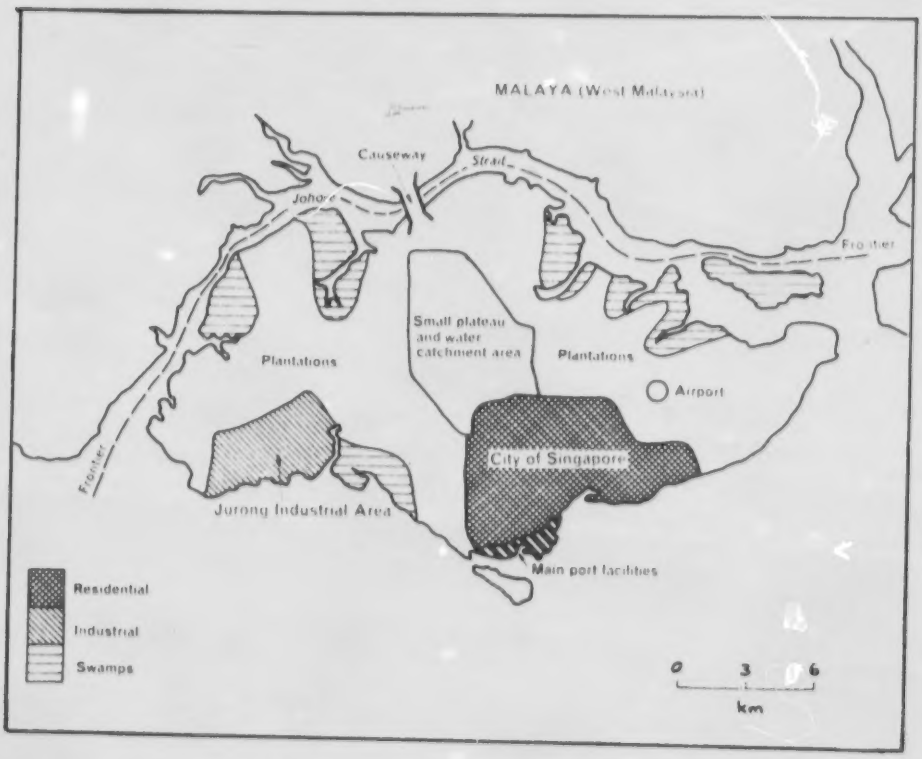
Which catastrophe is often associated with the arrival of the Monsoon?

1. Drought.
2. Earthquake.
3. Flooding.
4. Bush Fire.

J70

Questions to (J71 to J75) refer to the map below.

SINGAPORE — ISLAND AND CITY



Singapore is located in

1. Australasia.
2. North-east Asia.
3. Scandinavia.
4. South-east Asia.

J71

Singapore is separated from Malaya by a

1. causeway.
2. river.
3. canal.
4. strait.

J72

Singapore is an island measuring roughly

1. 3 x 6 km.
2. 15 x 18 km.
3. 31 x 18 km.
4. 32 x 64 km.

J73

Tourists driving to Singapore from the airport would approach the city from the

1. North East.
2. North West.
3. South East.
4. South West.

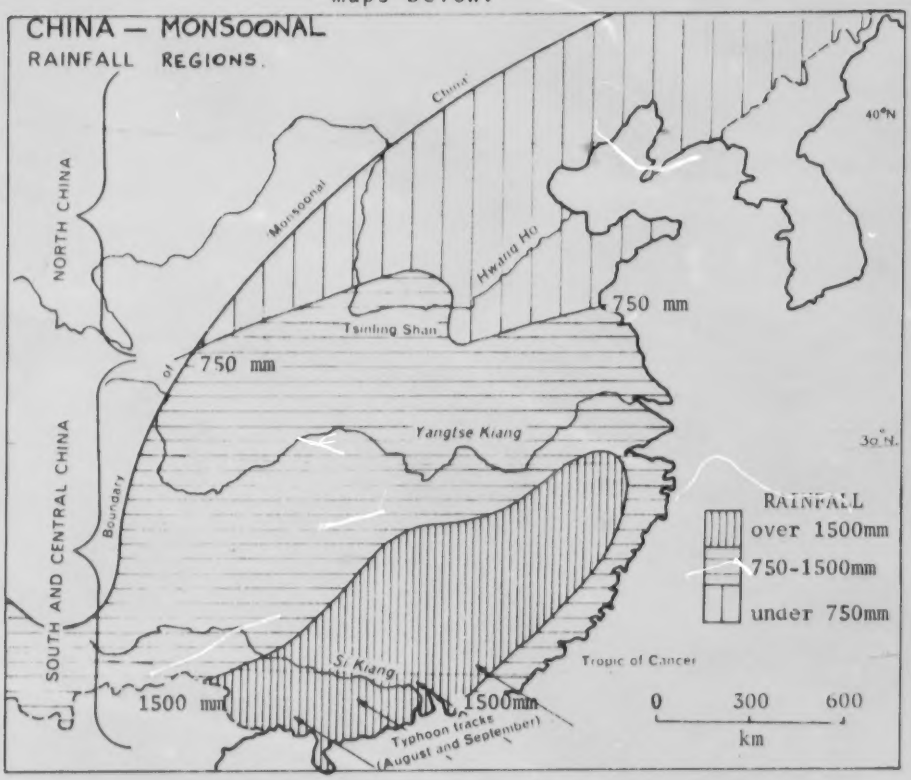
J74

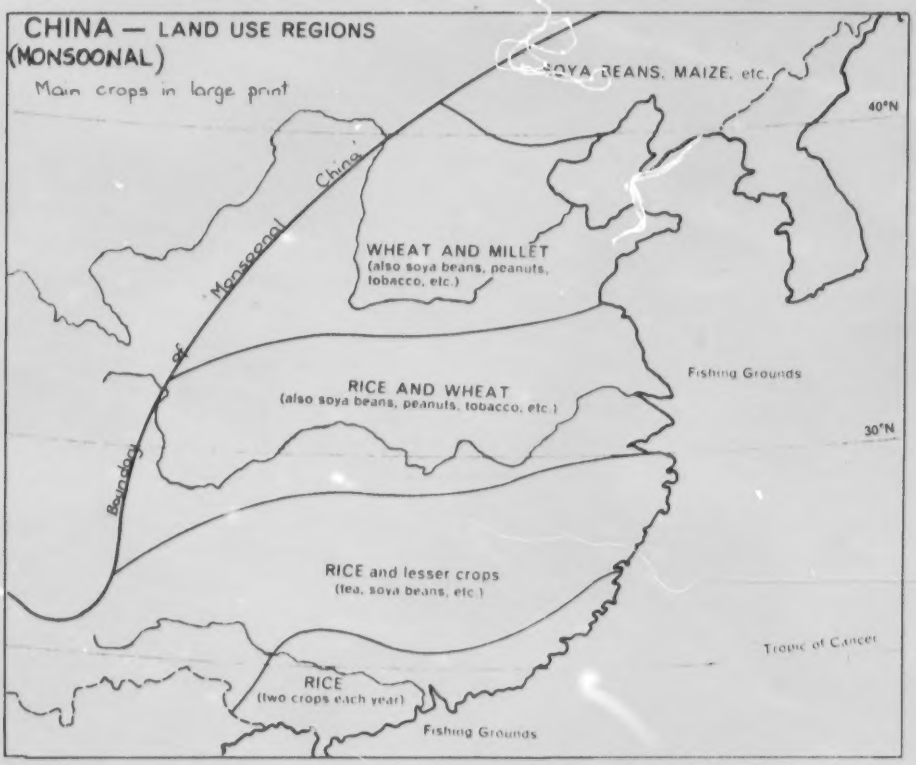
Stevedores and warehouses would be found in the

1. city.
2. industrial area.
3. plantations.
4. port area.

J75

Questions to (J76 to J88) refer to the two maps below.





These maps show "Rainfall Regions" as well as "Land Use Regions" for

1. China as a whole.
2. Arctic China.
3. Monsoonal China.
4. Tropical China.

J76

These two maps associate changes in land use with changes in

1. rainfall and altitude.
2. rainfall and latitude.
3. temperature and longitude.
4. longitude and altitude.

J77

Major crops grown in North China are

1. rice, wheat and maize.
2. soya beans, peanuts and tobacco.
3. wheat, millet and soya beans.
4. wheat, soya beans and peanuts.

J78

The growing of rice diminishes as one moves

1. northward into the drier regions.
2. northward into the wetter regions.
3. southward into the drier regions.
4. southward into the wetter regions.

J79

The main Chinese fishing grounds are to be found in the

1. Indian Ocean.
2. North Atlantic Ocean.
3. Pacific Ocean.
4. Sunda Straits.

J80

The lines used on the map dividing Monsoonal China into Rainfall Regions are called

1. contours.
2. isobars.
3. isohyets.
4. isotherms.

J81

The main crop grown around the 750mm to 1500mm section of the Si Kiang River is

1. maize.
2. rice.
3. soya beans.
4. wheat.

J82

When one moves northwards into areas receiving 750 - 1500mm rainfall in Monsoon China, the cultivation of rice

1. ceases abruptly.
2. continues but in association with more hydrophytic crops.
3. continues but in association with crops requiring less moisture.
4. increases.

J83

Monoculture is practised around the

1. Hwang Ho.
2. mouth of the Si Kiang.
3. source of the Si Kiang.
4. Yangtse Kiang.

J84

The greatest production of rice would be expected from

1. Central China.
2. Central and Northern China.
3. Northern China.
4. Southern China.

J85

According to the map, typhoons approach Southern China from the

1. North East.
2. North West.
3. South East.
4. South West.

J86

The main crops benefiting from the waters of the Yangtse Kiang are

1. maize and millet.
2. rice and wheat.
3. maize and rice.
4. wheat and millet.

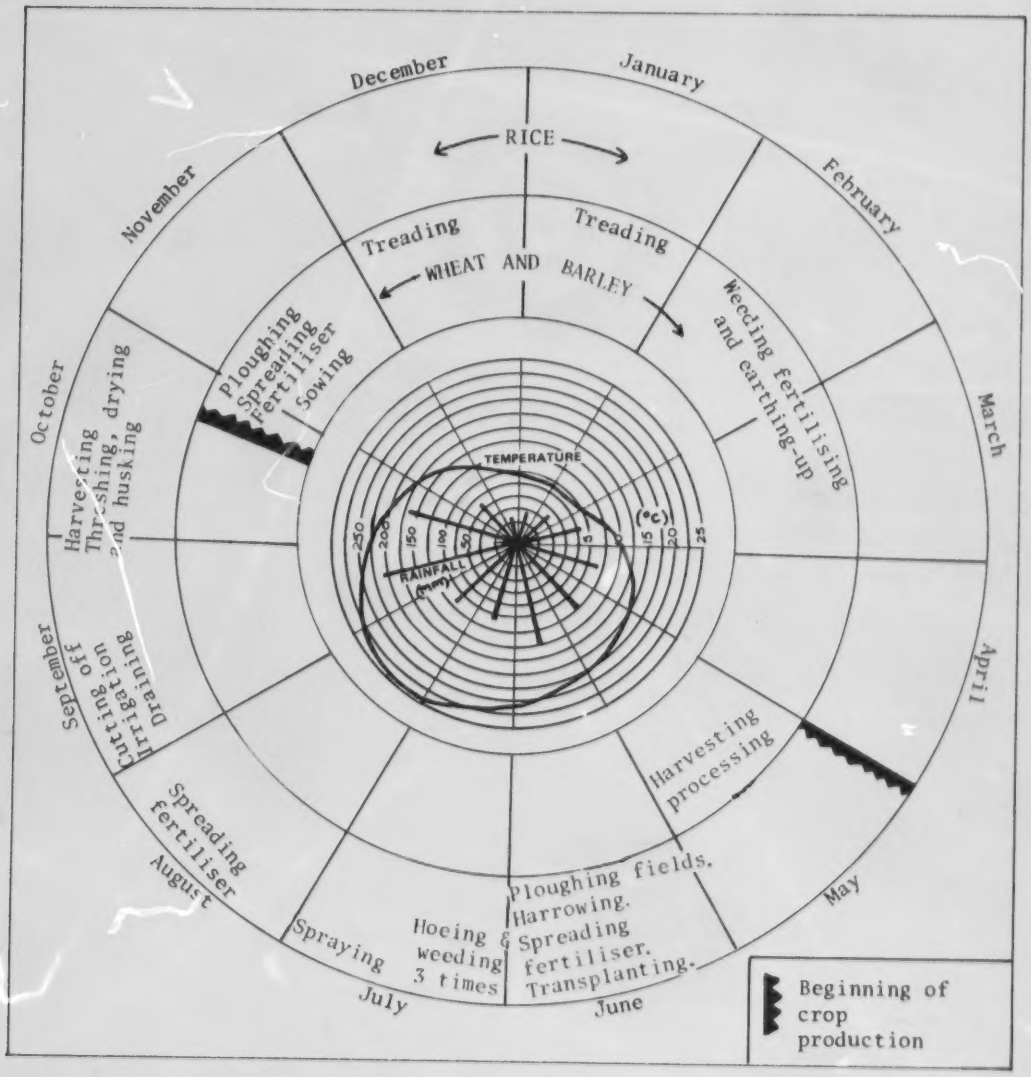
J87

Damage to houses caused by high winds and flooding would be most common around the areas of

1. rice and lesser crops.
2. soya beans and maize.
3. two rice crops per year.
4. wheat and millet.

J88

Questions to (J89 to J96) refer to the chart below showing the cycle of farming and climate in a particular area of the world.



The temperature of the hottest month is

1. 24°C.
2. 20°C.
3. 15°C.
4. 10°C.

J89

The coldest months are

1. January and February.
2. May and June.
3. August and September.
4. November and December.

J90

The wettest season is

1. winter.
2. spring.
3. summer.
4. autumn.

J91

The production of wheat and barley begins in

1. January.
2. May.
3. August.
4. October.

J92

The harvesting of rice takes place in

1. January.
2. May.
3. August.
4. October.

J93

An advantage of this type of graph is that it

1. uses climatic statistics to give an indication of crop yield.
2. shows the relationship between man's activities and climate.
3. shows where different crops are grown on a farm.
4. shows the proportion of a farm under various crops.

J94

In this region, seeds are germinated in seed beds and then transplanted to the fields because

1. it gives more jobs to people in largely overcrowded countries.
2. closer attention provides a greater germination rate for the seeds.
3. they cannot grow in an open field.
4. they grow more quickly in seed beds.

J95

In Monsoon Areas wheat is grown

1. as a subsistence crop for direct farmer consumption.
2. using extensive mechanical aids.
3. throughout winter and harvested in summer.
4. on farms averaging 2000 hectares in size.

J96

The most common form of transport on the plantation is

1. railways.
2. river.
3. paths.
4. roads.

J97

The location of the padi fields is due to the

1. presence of water and alluvial soils.
2. proximity of a railway track and station.
3. easy access to the workers' houses and roads.
4. closeness of the administration block and processing plant.

J98

The processing plant (P) is used for processing the

1. crops from the workers' fields.
2. wild fruits from the rainforests.
3. rubber from the rubber trees.
4. rice from the padi fields.

J99

A person who might live in the administrative housing area (H) would be the

1. tin-miner.
2. plantation manager.
3. process worker.
4. rubber tapper.

J100

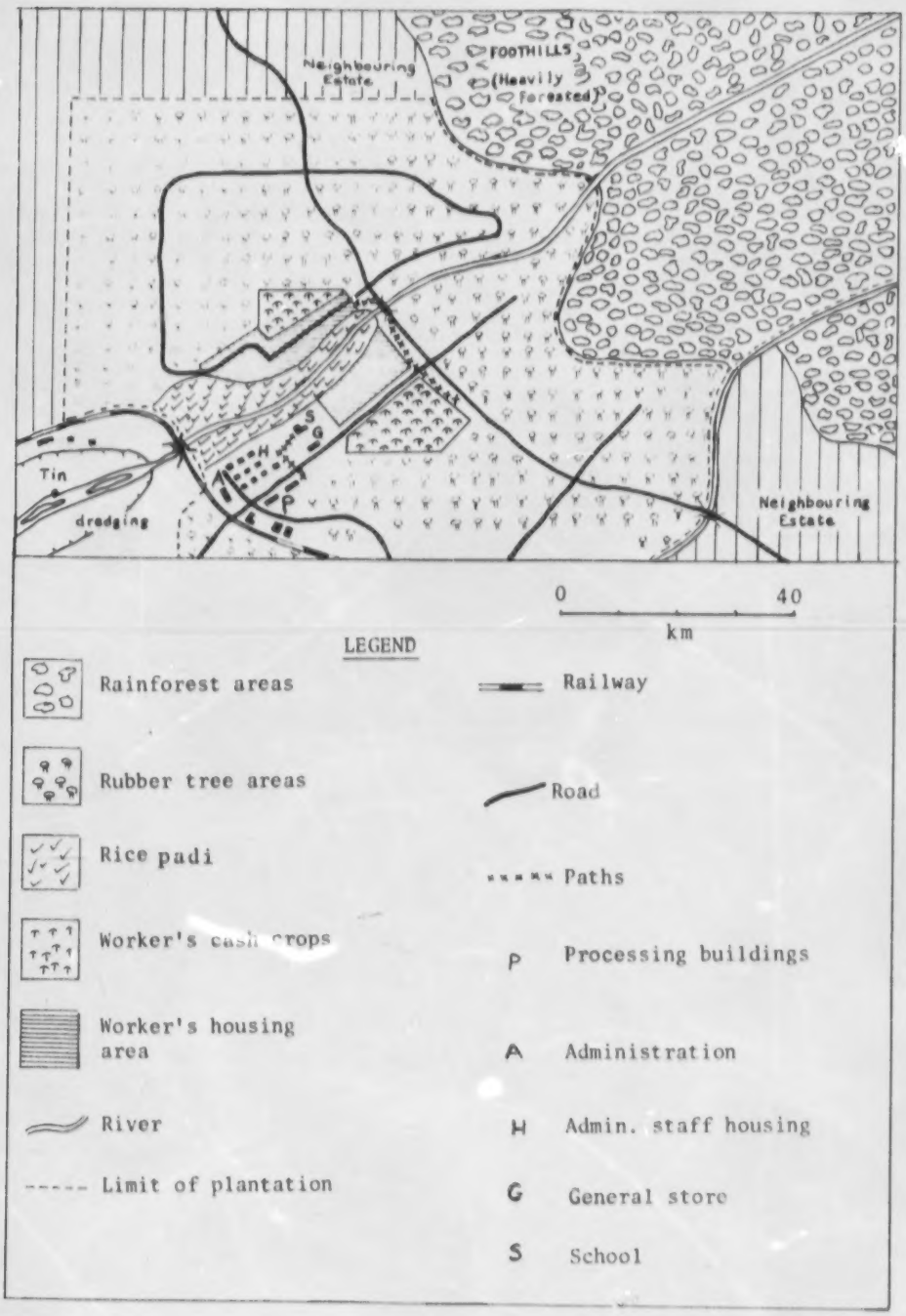
Tin is mined from the

1. rainforest.
2. estate.
3. river-bed.
4. foot hills.

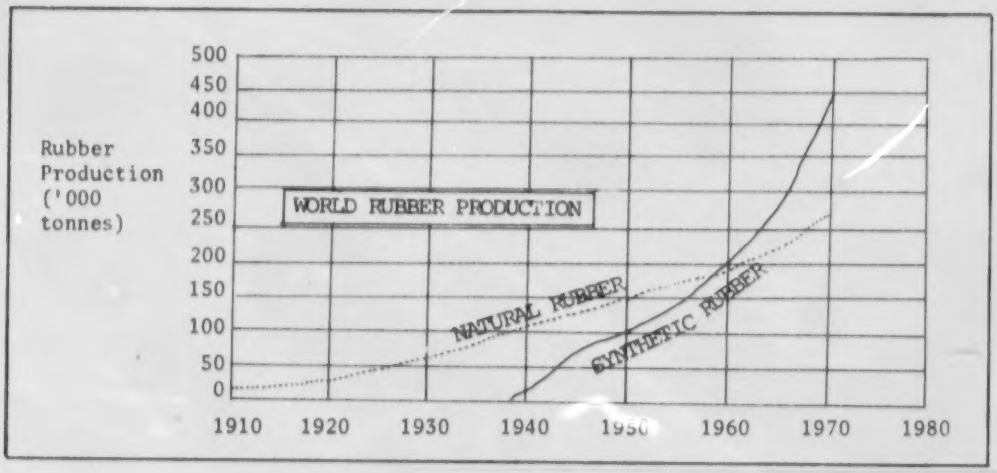
J101

Questions to (J97 to J101) refer to the layout of the Penidang Rubber Estate below.

PENIDANG RUBBER ESTATE



Questions and (J102 and J103) refer to the graph below.



The amount of natural rubber and synthetic rubber produced was exactly the same during

1. 1938.
2. 1946.
3. 1958.
4. 1970.

J102

In 1940, natural rubber production exceeded synthetic rubber production by

1. 30 000 tonnes.
2. 90 000 tonnes.
3. 120 000 tonnes.
4. 150 000 tonnes.

J103

Questions to (J104 to J109) refer to the information below.

PROBLEMS OF PEASANT COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Social Problems	1. Status and leadership in the family and community go with age. It is not always easy for young farmers to try new ways. 2. Poor farmers cannot afford to experiment or try new ways. If they fail they will starve. 3. Many South-East Asian villagers suffer at various times from unbalanced or inadequate diet.
Land Problems	4. In a community where there is little work besides farming, land becomes very much sought after and very expensive. Many families have insufficient land to live off, or even no land. These families have little reason to be interested in village improvements, which chiefly benefit the better-off farmers. 5. Farmers who rent land may have to give the landlord half the crop as rent. Landlords rarely invest this in fertilizer or in improvements.
Credit	6. South-East Asian villagers may borrow from local money-lenders at rates of interest as high as 10 per cent per month. This is an unproductive use of money.
Agricultural practices	7. The greatest need in a rice-growing area is a reliable water supply. Much of the rainfall is concentrated in the monsoon season. The monsoon is often unreliable and irrigation is important to ensure a good harvest. Yet only about 20 per cent of the rice land is irrigated.
Communication & Distribution	8. How can villagers learn new ways? More than two out of three South-East Asians are illiterate. But the transistor radio revolution is helping to bring new ideas into the villages. 9. Few villages are served by all-weather roads. 10. Buying and selling in villages is often done through Chinese "middle-men" or traders.
Employment	11. Today, villagers buy factory-made cloth and metal goods, which they prefer to the work of village craftsmen. Factory and city competition has helped increase the amount of unemployment in rural areas. Indeed, unemployment is likely to be a greater problem than food shortages in the future.

From the communities point of view, a redistribution of land is necessary in many South East Asian countries because

1. land is expensive and basically infertile and exhausted.
2. most of the land is owned by a few families who invest heavily in new techniques.
3. land is expensive and tenant farmers pay high rent and are uninterested in improving production.
4. landlords are most interested in improving village facilities but not production of foodstuffs.

J104

Communication of new ideas and techniques is difficult because

1. two-thirds of Asians are illiterate, education is rarely compulsory and few villages are linked by all-purpose roads.
2. landlords and government officials prefer to keep the people of these countries poor.
3. buying and selling in villages is often done through Chinese "middle-men" or traders.
4. even transistor radios are scarce in these countries, and governments oppose the spreading of ideas.

J105

In the future, unemployment in rural areas is likely to be a greater problem than food shortages because

1. increasing use of machines and scientific knowledge will increase the inefficiency of agriculture.
2. the growth of factories in the cities is putting the traditional village craftsmen out of work.
3. the import of cheap manufactured goods from the advanced countries is causing many traditional industries to close down.
4. few Asian people wish to work and prefer to claim the Social Service benefits available from the Government.

J106

Some of the major problems facing the improvement of agriculture, suggested by the author are

1. shortage of housing and credit facilities.
2. lack of new ideas and technology together with cultural handicaps.
3. excessive rates of interest, and shortage of funds for agricultural development.
4. good Social Services and poor diet.

J107

The author suggests that the chief social problem facing S.E. Asian communities is

1. the lack of say in village affairs of the younger members with new ideas.
2. the lack of community and family cohesion.
3. the structure of society around strict religious conservatism.
4. the laziness and lack of education of the people.

J108

Irrigation is important to ensure a good harvest because the

1. monsoon is often unreliable.
2. rain falls mainly in winter.
3. rain is chiefly convectional.
4. orographic effect causes a dry season.

J109

TOPIC J

MONSOON ASIAN LANDSCAPE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
J1	1	J38	2	J75	4
J2	3	J39	1	J76	3
J3	4	J40	4	J77	2
J4	3	J41	3	J78	3
J5	3	J42	1	J79	1
J6	4	J43	4	J80	3
J7	1	J44	3	J81	3
J8	4	J45	2	J82	2
J9	3	J46	1	J83	3
J10	4	J47	4	J84	2
J11	4	J48	3	J85	4
J12	2	J49	4	J86	3
J13	3	J50	3	J87	2
J14	3	J51	2	J88	3
J15	1	J52	4	J89	1
J16	1	J53	3	J90	1
J17	2	J54	2	J91	4
J18	4	J55	4	J92	4
J19	3	J56	3	J93	4
J20	3	J57	2	J94	2
J21	3	J58	2	J95	2
J22	1	J59	4	J96	3
J23	1	J60	2	J97	4
J24	1	J61	4	J98	1
J25	2	J62	2	J99	3
J26	2	J63	2	J100	2
J27	4	J64	4	J101	3
J28	2	J65	1	J102	3
J29	4	J66	1	J103	2
J30	3	J67	2	J104	3
J31	1	J68	2	J105	1
J32	2	J69	3	J106	2
J33	3	J70	2	J107	3
J34	1	J71	4	J108	1
J35	2	J72	4	J109	1
J36	1	J73	3		
J37	3	J74	1		

MEDITERRANEAN RURAL LANDSCAPE

Mediterranean rural landscapes are generally found on the

1. eastern side of the continents, 30^0-40^0N and S of the Equator.
2. southern side of the continents, 40^0-50^0N and S of the Equator.
3. western side of the continents, 30^0-40^0N and S of the Equator.
4. western side of the continents, 20^0-30^0N and S of the Equator.

K1

In which group of countries can a **region** of Mediterranean climate be found?

1. Australia, Greece, Canada.
2. France, Australia, Greece.
3. Spain, France, China.
4. Greece, Spain, Netherlands.

K2

The rainfall pattern in the Mediterranean landscape is

1. wet all year round.
2. of a summer maximum.
3. of a winter maximum.
4. dry all year round

K3

Mediterranean climates have

1. warm dry summers.
2. cool dry summers.
3. long cold winters.
4. short dry winters.

K4

The Mediterranean landscapes experience prevailing

1. moist winter westerly winds.
2. dry winter southerly winds.
3. moist winter easterly winds.
4. cold dry winter winds.

K5

The major cause of the seasonal rainfall in the Mediterranean landscape is

1. seasonal variation in condensation nuclei in the atmosphere.
2. the change in the path of tropical cyclones during the seasons.
3. the seasonal migration of the prevailing wind.
4. the relative change in importance of orographic and frontal rain.

K6

A Mediterranean landscape is most likely to experience

1. dry onshore winds during winter and wet offshore winds in summer.
2. hurricanes and storms in July and August and onshore winds in December and January.
3. maximum evapotranspiration in summer and hot dry winters.
4. wet onshore winds during winter and dry offshore winds during summer.

K7

The natural vegetation of Mediterranean landscapes is stunted because

1. leached soils reduce the size of the vegetation.
2. the summer is hot with little rain.
3. grazing animals reduce the size of plants.
4. epiphytes drain trees of their plant food.

K8

The major reason for some Mediterranean plants possessing small leaves is to

1. minimise attack from grazing animals.
2. reduce wind resistance during strong winter winds.
3. increase the amount of rainfall that reaches the surrounding soil.
4. reduce the amount of transpiration that occurs.

K9

Which one of the following features is characteristic of natural vegetation in the Mediterranean lands?

1. Tall trees form a canopy.
2. Large thick leaves.
3. An extensive root system.
4. Thin needle-like leaves.

K10

The crop resulting from viticulture would be

1. olives.
2. tomatoes.
3. grapes.
4. peas.

K11

A crop suited to the Mediterranean climate is

1. rubber.
2. wheat.
3. coffee.
4. sugar cane.

K12

A typical farm in the Mediterranean rural landscape in Greece or Italy is

1. large in size and highly mechanised.
2. small in size and highly mechanised.
3. large in size and labour intensive.
4. small in size and labour intensive.

K13

Questions to (K14 to K22) refer to the table below, giving information about five primary producers, all operating in Mediterranean regions.

Rural Occupation	Producer V Tobacco farmer	Producer W Wheat farmer	Producer X Butter producer	Producer Y Goat herder	Producer Z Grape producer
Area of Property (hectares)	2	900	100	No land owned	50
Market Value of product ($/kg)	$15	$1	$1.50	N/A	$0.60
Yield/Area (kg/hectare)	100	1,200	400	N/A	1,800
Distance from market (km)	650	30	20	N/A	15
Method of irrigation	hand watering	none	pumps and pipes	N/A	pumps and ditches
Special summer activity	drying leaves	machine harvesting	handfeeding cows	trans-humance to mountains	normal harvesting

N/A = Not Applicable

The subsistence producer is

1. V.
2. W.
3. Y.
4. Z.

K14

Producer Y is most likely to be situated

1. at the French Riviera.
2. on hillsides in Greece.
3. at an oasis in the Sahara Desert.
4. in California.

K15

The producer whose crop does not require irrigation is

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Z.

K16

The producer receiving the highest weight yield (kg) per hectare is

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Z.

K17

The producer receiving the highest revenue per hectare is

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Z.

K18

The producer receiving the highest revenue from a year's output is

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Z.

K19

Tobacco is able to be transported longer distances to market because it

1. is much lighter than butter.
2. is a perishable product.
3. is of a much higher value.
4. does not need further processing.

K20

Producer W is most likely to be located in

1. the south-west of Western Australia.
2. Macedonia in Greece.
3. the central Peloponnese of Greece.
4. the north-west of Queensland.

K21

The farmer least likely to use machines is

1. V.
2. W.
3. X.
4. Z.

K22

One of the major problems faced by man in regions with a Mediterranean climate is

1. summer drought.
2. extensive annual flooding.
3. summer frosts.
4. long cloudy periods in the growing season.

K23

Horticulture is the growing of

1. grapes, oranges and olives.
2. vegetables, flowers and fruit.
3. wheat and barley.
4. rice, sago and coconuts.

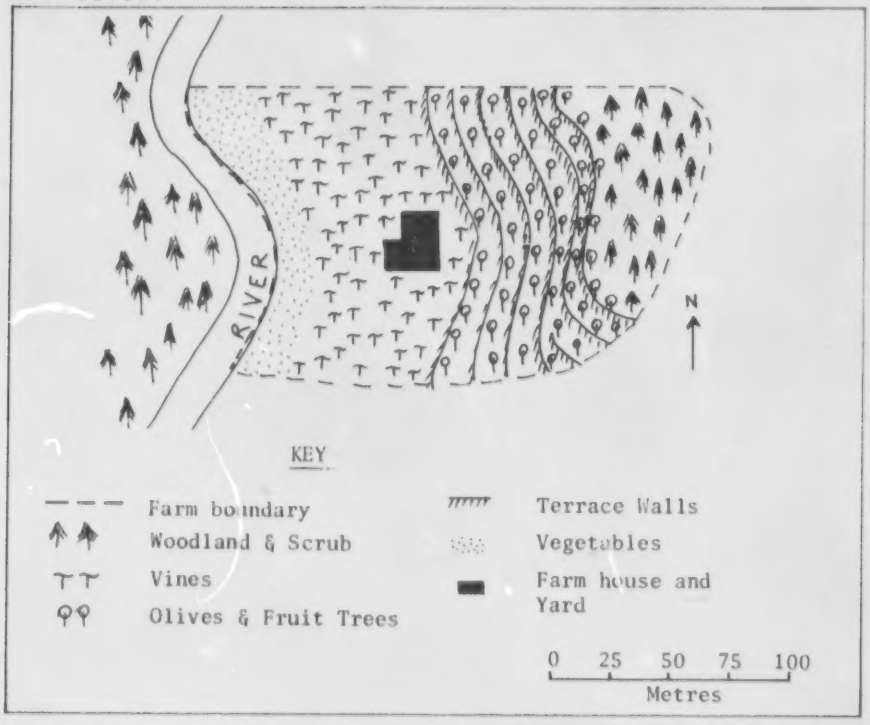
K24

Wheat is important in Mediterranean agriculture because

1. it is suited to the moist winters and dry ripening season.
2. the varieties grown are ideally suited to the hilly slopes.
3. it is the only commercial crop that can be grown.
4. it is suited to the rich alluvial soils found throughout Mediterranean areas.

K25

Questions to (K26 to K33) refer to the diagram below.



This farmer's property is

1. surrounded by woodlands and scrub.
2. entirely cultivated.
3. sloping in parts.
4. entirely located on a broad flood-plain.

K26

The approximate north-south extent of this farm is

1. 100 metres.
2. 125 metres.
3. 150 metres.
4. 200 metres.

K27

Given that 1 hectare equals 10 000 square metres, the area of this farm is approximately

1. 1 hectare.
2. 2 hectares.
3. 3 hectares.
4. 4 hectares.

K28

On which part of the property would the highest point be located?

1. North-west.
2. North-east.
3. South-west.
4. South-east.

K29

The diagram suggests that some of the farm may be irrigated from the river because

1. the land is well terraced.
2. of the location of the farm house.
3. of the particular types of crops grown.
4. of the xerophytic nature of the crops.

K30

The diagram shows evidence of the farmer using

1. fallowing.
2. crop rotation.
3. monoculture.
4. intensive methods.

K31

Olive and fruit trees are grown on the higher slopes of this farm because

1. the richer soils are located there.
2. they need less moisture.
3. they are near the farmer's home.
4. terracing is necessary for their growth.

K32

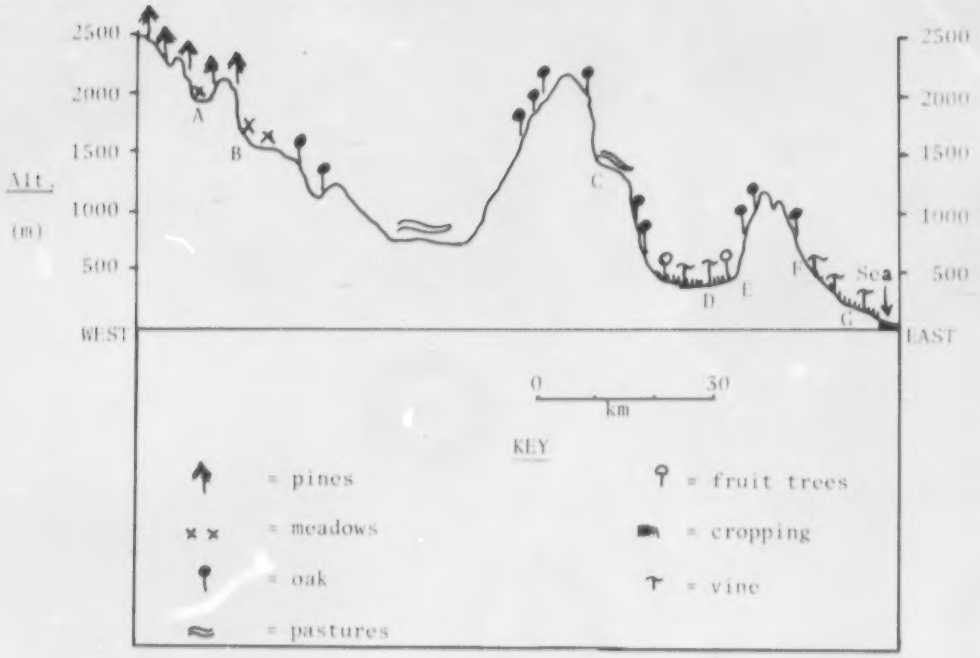
Compared to Australian farms in general, this Mediterranean farm is

1. much smaller.
2. similar in size.
3. much larger.
4. a little larger.

K33

Questions to (K34 to K38) refer to the cross-section below.

SIMPLIFIED PROFILE OF MEDITERRANEAN LANDSCAPE



Fruit trees are found

1. in the interior 80 kilometres from the coast.
2. on broad plains and hill slopes above 1 000 metres.
3. in narrow valleys between 1 000 and 1 500 metres.
4. on gentle slopes below 500 metres.

K34

Areas over 2 000 metres have

1. only pine trees.
2. very sparse vegetation.
3. fruit trees.
4. pine or oak trees.

K35

Transhumance is practised in summer by moving from

1. D to C.
2. A to B.
3. G to F.
4. D to G.

K36

The two most densely settled areas would be

1. B and E.
2. D and G.
3. B and F.
4. A and G.

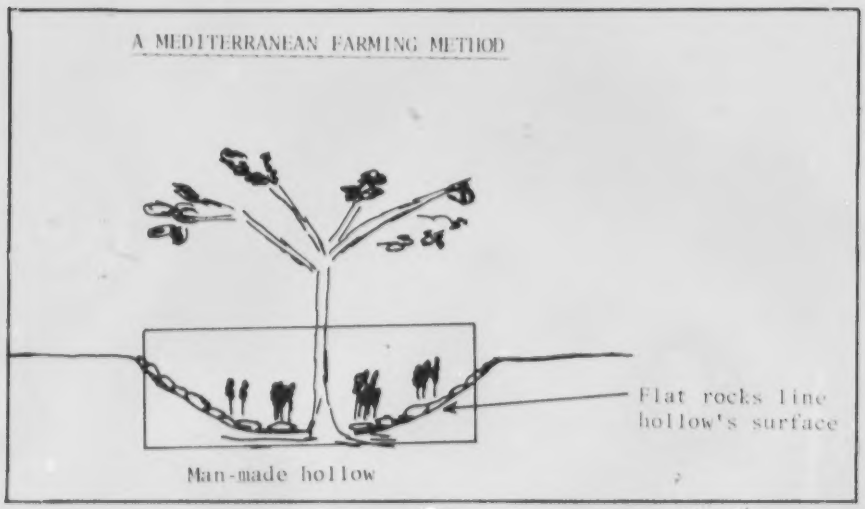
K37

The straight line distance from A to F is approximately

1. 70 kilometres.
2. 110 kilometres.
3. 220 kilometres.
4. 650 kilometres.

K38

Questions to (K39 to K41) refer to the diagram below.



The farming method shown is best described as

1. intensive and modern.
2. extensive and modern.
3. intensive and traditional.
4. extensive and traditional.

K39

The crop grown in this way is

1. grapes.
2. apples.
3. rubber.
4. olives.

K40

The practice of planting more than one crop in a hollow at the same time is called

1. shifting cultivation.
2. interculture.
3. crop rotation.
4. transhumance.

K41

Questions to (K42 to K46) refer to the passage below.

GOAT FEEDING IN OLD MEDITERRANEAN LANDSCAPES

The grazing of goats is a familiar scene in Old Mediterranean Landscapes. Some people in these regions regard the goat as a friend, while others regard the goat as an enemy.

Goats are capable of foraging for themselves on arid, infertile land, and grazing on coarse plants that even sheep would not eat. It is because they can live under such conditions and at the same time provide man with food, that they are kept by millions of peasants. The goat's chief product is milk, from which cheese is made, and they also supply meat and skins. The farmer obtains as much milk from three or four goats as he would from a cow, and much more cheaply: for the latter reason the goat has been justifiably called "the poor man's cow".

In areas capable of sustaining sheep, the sheep and goats often are grazed together. Like sheep, goats must drink at least once every two or three days. Therefore, the herdsmen try to keep the flocks within a few miles of water. Some member of the peasant family usually drives the flock up the mountain pastures in late spring, stays with them during summer drought, and returns with them in the autumn. This process is known as transhumance.

If the goat is a boon to the poor peasant, it is also a **villain** in promoting soil erosion. By stripping leaves and shoots from trees, shrubs and other vegetation, the goat has become primarily responsible for much of the soil erosion in the Old Mediterranean Landscape.

The goat herding referred to would most likely occur in the

1. Swiss Alps.
2. Barossa Valley.
3. Sacramento Valley.
4. Calabrian Peninsula.

K42

Goats are grazed on the more arid infertile regions of the Mediterranean because

1. sheep will not forage for themselves.
2. cow's milk is more expensive to produce than goat's milk.
3. sheep require far more herding than goats.
4. goats are better able to survive the coarse, scanty 'pastures'.

K43

The goat is called the "poor man's cow" because

1. throughout the world cows are more expensive to buy than goats.
2. goat's milk is not as rich as cow's milk.
3. cows produce three to four times the volume of milk.
4. a goat produces her milk at a lower cost than the cow.

K44

Transhumance is demonstrated in the passage by

1. herding goats over infertile arid land.
2. the grazing of sheep and goats together.
3. the seasonal herding of sheep and goats.
4. trucking sheep and goats towards available water supplies.

K45

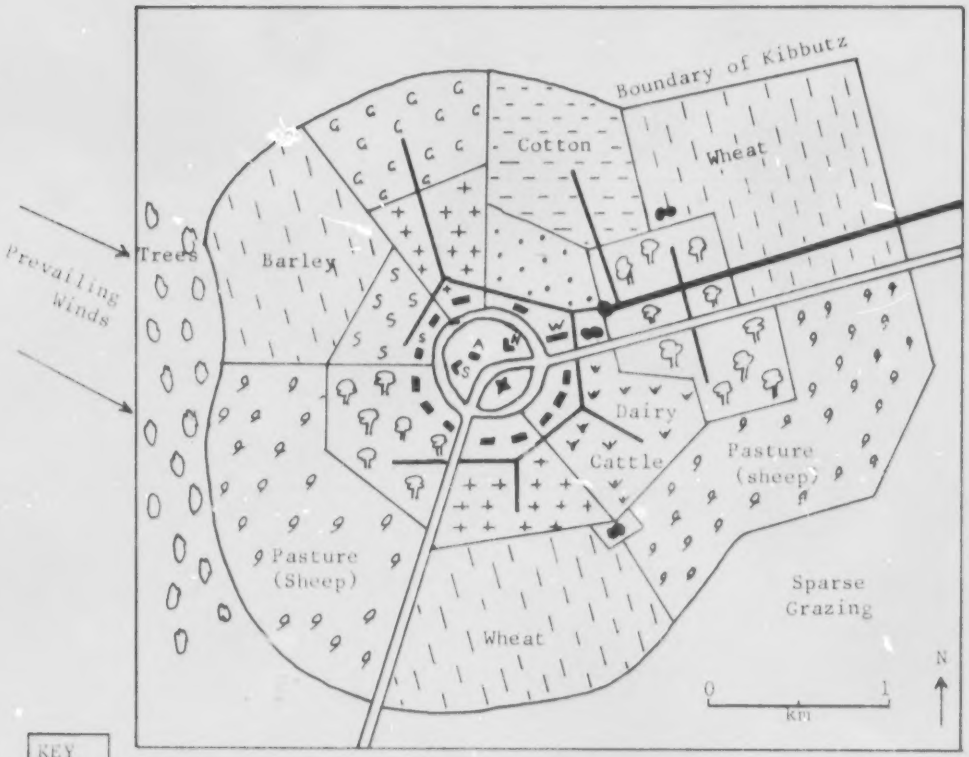
Goats mainly promote soil erosion by

1. moving as a herd and trampling down vegetation.
2. stripping leaves and shoots from trees, shrubs and other vegetation.
3. concentrating their grazing to within a mile of water.
4. eating the bark of trees, shrubs and other vegetation.

K46

Questions to (K47 to K52) refer to the plan below of a typical kibbutz in the country of Israel.

A TYPICAL KIBBUTZ



KEY

Vegetables	Ground Nuts	Synagogue
Vineyards	Non irrig. pasture	A Central Admin. Building
Orchards	Forest (planted)	H Hospital
Sugar Beet	Road	S School, meeting place
Irrig. Pasture	Water Storage	W Machine, workshop
Cereal Crops	Buildings	Pipeline
Cotton	Dwellings (Family Units)	Irrigation Channel
		Grain Storage

Water for the kibbutz comes mainly from

1. an artesian well.
2. natural precipitation.
3. a pipeline.
4. a desalination plant.

K47

An agricultural crop that grows without the aid of irrigation is

1. wheat.
2. cotton.
3. sugar beet.
4. vegetables.

K48

In this kibbutz, the buildings are found

1. in the fields close to the work.
2. at a great distance from the synagogue.
3. gathered around the central place.
4. along the main road.

K49

The grain harvested on the kibbutz is most probably

1. sold on the world market.
2. used solely by its inhabitants.
3. used as such for next year's crop sowing.
4. stored in the grain storage.

K50

The agricultural activity that has the largest area under irrigated cultivation is

1. cotton.
2. orchards.
3. sugar beet.
4. ground nuts.

K51

What is the approximate distance in kilometres along the road from one side of the kibbutz to the other?

1. 2
2. 4
3. 6
4. 8

K52

TOPIC 'K'

MEDITERRANEAN RURAL LANDSCAPE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
K1	3	K27	2
K2	2	K28	2
K3	3	K29	2
K4	1	K30	3
K5	1	K31	4
K6	3	K32	2
K7	4	K33	1
K8	2	K34	4
K9	4	K35	4
K10	3	K36	1
K11	3	K37	2
K12	2	K38	2
K13	4	K39	3
K14	3	K40	4
K15	2	K41	2
K16	2	K42	4
K17	4	K43	4
K18	1	K44	4
K19	2	K45	3
K20	3	K46	2
K21	1	K47	3
K22	1	K48	1
K23	1	K49	3
K24	2	K50	4
K25	1	K51	2
K26	3	K52	2

MID-LATITUDE COMMERCIAL FARMING

One major characteristic of mid-latitude commercial farming is the

1. very limited use of machinery.
2. production of tropical crops.
3. close proximity to efficient transport routes.
4. very limited marketable surpluses of crops.

L1

Agricultural activity in mid-latitude farming regions is characterised by

1. large scale use of machinery.
2. lack of modern machinery.
3. widespread construction of rice terraces.
4. extensive use of various types of hand tools.

L2

Advanced grassland farming is

1. highly labour intensive.
2. highly capital intensive.
3. capital extensive and labour intensive.
4. labour intensive and capital intensive.

L3

Fertile soils associated with temperate grasslands in the U.S.S.R. are

1. podsols.
2. chernozems.
3. desert soils.
4. laterites.

L4

Climates of the mid-latitude commercial farming areas are usually

1. equatorial.
2. tropical.
3. temperate.
4. polar.

L5

In which environment would the most land be devoted to arable farming?

1. Tundra.
2. Coniferous Forest.
3. Deciduous Forest.
4. Rainforest.

L6

Crops grown exclusively to feed animals are called

1. cash crops.
2. subsistence crops.
3. fodder crops.
4. leguminous crops.

L7

Mid-latitude commercial farming is characterised by

1. manual labour.
2. subsistence agriculture.
3. the production of a surplus.
4. shifting agriculture.

L8

Which of the following is essential to Mid-latitude Commercial farmers?

1. Plantations.
2. A tropical climate.
3. A large rural workforce.
4. An efficient transport system.

L9

The lack of natural feed in some mid-latitude grazing areas is due to

1. greater surface runoff not allowing moisture into soils.
2. the increased use of insecticides on crops.
3. overstocking of farmlands.
4. the damaging effect of the large diurnal temperature range.

L10

The climate of mid-latitude farming regions in N.S.W. is characterised by

1. warm summers and adequate precipitation.
2. more than six months with temperatures below 6°C.
3. monsoonal rains and high temperatures.
4. low rainfall and extreme heat.

L11

Which one of the following regions is an economically important mid-latitude farming area?

1. The Indian Ocean.
2. The Northern Queensland sugar growing region.
3. The 'Corn Belt' of the U.S.A.
4. The rubber plantation area of Malaysia.

L12

Slopes in farming areas are often "contour ploughed" in an effort to

1. make use of machinery easier.
2. help prevent soil erosion.
3. provide a barrier for cattle and sheep.
4. divide one farm from another.

L13

A great majority of commercial farms in the mid-latitudes are capital intensive which means

1. they are located near the urban-rural fringe of capital cities.
2. large amounts of machinery are used in producing farm output.
3. both crops and animals are raised for maximum efficiency.
4. they require a large farm workforce to maintain high yields.

L14

Some farms in the mid-latitudes require more labour in some seasons than in others because people are needed to

1. divert flood waters.
2. fertilize the crops.
3. harvest crops when ripe.
4. milk the cattle.

L15

If the price for wool rose dramatically, one would expect the area planted to wheat to

1. decrease.
2. increase.
3. fluctuate.
4. remain stable.

L16

The term which describes the ownership of wheat/sheep farms in Australia is

1. collective.
2. state.
3. private.
4. co-operative.

L17

The decline in the size of the agricultural workforce in Australia in the last thirty years has resulted from

1. Britain joining the E.E.C.
2. the increased use of machinery.
3. the decrease in agricultural exports.
4. rising unemployment.

L18

Aerial fertilizing aids farming in that it

1. helps produce rain-bearing clouds.
2. coats the pastures in chemicals that prevent kangaroos grazing there.
3. enters into the grass blades and stimulates their transpirational process.
4. provides a relatively cheap means of servicing a large farm.

L19

A method used to help maintain soil fertility in mid-latitude commercial farming areas is

1. multiple cropping.
2. interculture.
3. crop rotation.
4. slash and burn.

L20

A commercial farmer has least control over the

1. fluctuating prices for his products.
2. amount of fencing to be done.
3. breed of animals he raises.
4. amount of machinery used on his farm.

L21

In which one of the following locations in N.S.W. is cotton grown?

1. Hunter Valley.
2. Nepean Valley.
3. Namoi Valley.
4. Tweed Valley.

L22

The major difference between Canadian and U.S.S.R. wheat farms is in their

1. crops grown.
2. land ownership.
3. use of machinery.
4. use of fertilizers.

L23

A valuable natural asset for farmers on the Canadian Prairies is

1. high rainfall.
2. mild winters.
3. deep fertile soil.
4. coniferous forests.

L24

The main influence on the location of the Cotton and Wheat belts in the U.S.A. is

1. access to markets.
2. suitable climate.
3. available labour supply.
4. government intervention.

L25

The main influence on the location of the dairying and market garden areas of the U.S.A. is

1. access to markets.
2. water supplies.
3. available labour supply.
4. government intervention.

L26

The Corn Belt of the U.S.A. can best be described as a region of

1. advanced grassland farming.
2. horticulture.
3. commercial grain farming.
4. mixed crop and livestock farming.

L27

An important city located in the Corn Belt of the U.S.A. is

1. Washington.
2. Seattle.
3. St. Louis.
4. New Orleans.

L28

The Western Boundary of the Cotton Belt in the U.S.A. is determined by increasing

1. aridity.
2. altitude.
3. frost.
4. rainfall.

L29

The dust bowl in the U.S.A. is the result of

1. excessive rainfall.
2. poor farming techniques.
3. severe winter frosts.
4. humus accumulation.

L30

The vast plains in North America with a mid-latitude commercial farming landscape are known as the

1. pampas.
2. prairies.
3. steppes.
4. appalachians.

L31

The Mississippi flood plain has rich soil because of

1. levee banks.
2. flood mitigation.
3. irrigation schemes.
4. intermittent flooding.

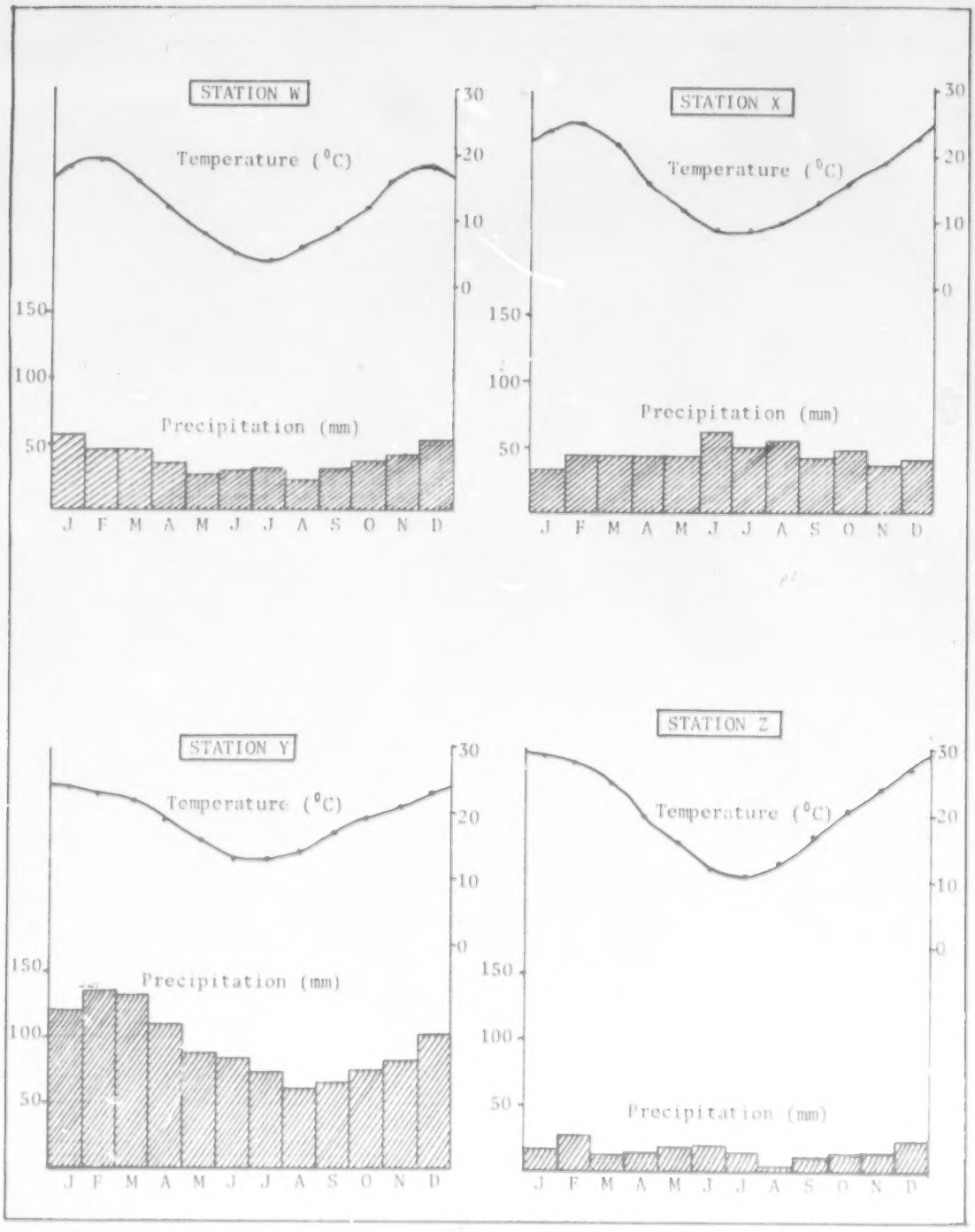
L32

In the Winter Wheat Belt in the U.S.A. the crop is planted in

1. spring.
2. summer.
3. autumn.
4. winter.

L33

The four climatic stations shown below are all in NSW.
Using that information and your knowledge of Mid-Latitude Commercial Farming answer questions to (L34-L36).



Dairy farming is best suited to the area around Station

1. W.
2. X.
3. Y.
4. Z.

L34

"The growing of fine wool is best suited to a cool dry climate."
This best describes Station

1. W.
2. X.
3. Y.
4. Z.

L35

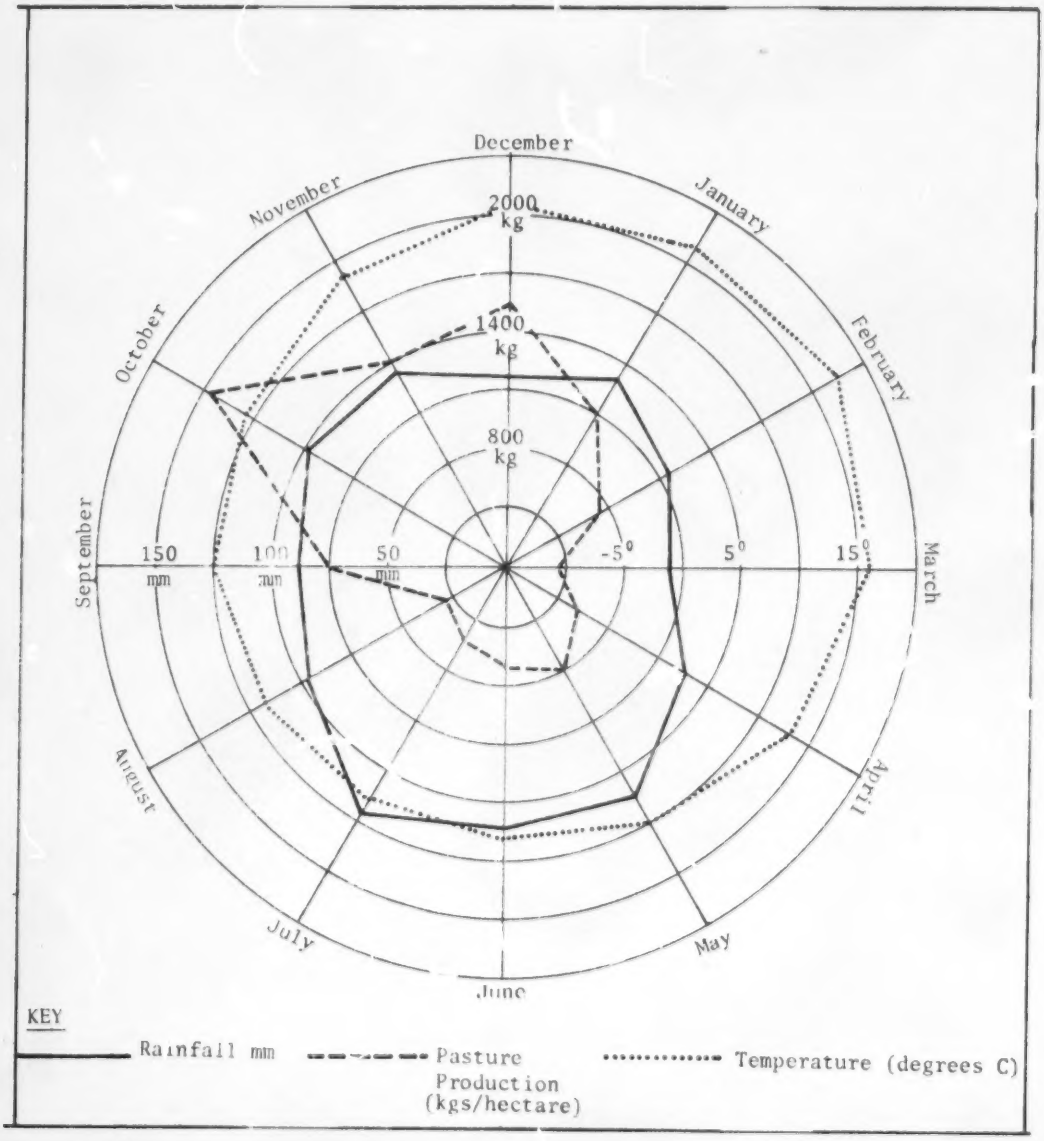
Given that cattle grazing is carried on near the four stations, the station around which the carrying capacity would be lowest is

1. W.
2. X.
3. Y.
4. Z.

L36

Questions L37 to L45 refer to the graph below.

MEAN MONTHLY FIGURES FOR SELECTED RURAL LOCALITY
1955 - 1970



The mean June temperature is

1. 6°C.
2. 8°C.
3. 10°C.
4. 11°C

L37

The mean November rainfall is

1. 60 mm.
2. 90 mm.
3. 110 mm.
4. 150 mm.

L38

The mean September pasture production is

1. 800 kg/ha.
2. 1 100 kg/ha.
3. 1 300 kg/ha.
4. 1 500 kg/ha.

L39

In which hemisphere is this rural locality situated?

1. Northern.
2. Western.
3. Southern.
4. Eastern.

L40

The highest mean temperature occurs in the month of

1. February.
2. May.
3. July.
4. October.

L41

In 1968 which month had the highest total precipitation?

1. February.
2. May.
3. July.
4. Insufficient information is given.

L42

Which of the following statements describes the mean monthly temperatures?

1. In nine months of the year, the mean temperatures are less than 10°C.
2. In only three months of the year are the mean temperatures above 15°C.
3. While February is the warmest month, August temperatures are low enough for snow to fall regularly.
4. The difference between the maximum and minimum mean monthly temperatures is approximately 10°C.

L43

During which one of the following months is supplementary feeding of cattle most likely to occur?

1. January.
2. August.
3. October.
4. December.

L44

Which one of the following statements most accurately describes the climatic features of this rural locality?

1. Rainfall distributed throughout the whole year with a mean temperature range of 10°C.
2. Maximum mean monthly rainfall and maximum mean monthly temperature occur in the same month.
3. A mean annual temperature range greater than 10°C, with a summer maximum of rainfall.
4. A mean annual temperature range of less than 5°C, with a winter maximum of rainfall.

L45

Questions to (L46 to L47) refer to the table below.

THE USES OF CORN GROWN IN U.S.A., 1975

			%
1.	FEED	Hogs	48
		Dairy Cattle	11
		Beef Cattle	10
		Egg Poultry	10
		Meat Poultry	3
		Other Animals	7
2.		Human Food and Alcohol	8
3.		Export	3
			100%

Corn grown in the U.S.A. is mainly used for

1. breakfast cereals.
2. feeding of cattle.
3. exporting.
4. animal feed.

L46

From the information in the table, which of the following statements is true?

1. Most of U.S.A.'s corn is exported as animal feed.
2. Human consumption accounts for more than 10% of corn grown.
3. Nearly 50% of corn grown in the U.S.A. is used as food for hogs.
4. The U.S.A. imports 97% of the corn it needs per year.

L47

Questions to (L48 to L52) refer to the precipitation/ crop calendar of a typical farm in the State of Ohio, U.S.A., shown below.

MONTH	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Precip-itation	⊕⊕	⊕⊕	00	00	000	000	000	000	000	00	00	0⊕
CORN					Sown				Har-vest			
WHEAT				Sown			Har-vest					
OATS				Sown			Har-vest					
RYE				Sown			Har-vest					
SOYA BEANS					Sown					Har-vest		
GRASSES				Sown		Hay Cut		Hay Cut				
ALFALFA							Hay Cut			Sown		

KEY
0 Represents 25mm of rain
⊕ Represents 25mm of precipitation as snow

Which months of the year would experience precipitation in the form of snow only?

1. December and January.
2. January and February.
3. February and December.
4. November and December.

L48

Which crop has the longest growing period?

1. Soya beans.
2. Grasses.
3. Alfalfa.
4. Corn.

L49

In which one of the following months does the farmer NOT harvest a crop?

1. April.
2. June.
3. July.
4. August.

L50

If a farmer had crops of alfalfa, rye and wheat, which month would be his busiest?

1. April.
2. June.
3. July.
4. October.

L51

Which month receives the least precipitation?

1. March.
2. October.
3. November.
4. December.

L52

Questions to (L53 to L57) refer to the passage below.

THE GOOD FARMERS OF IOWA

And now ... across the wide Dakotas and down to the middle of Iowa, which is the heart of the Corn Belt. Rich black soil, stretching mile upon mile, the country so long settled that nearly all the pioneers - native-born Americans, Swedes, Danes, Scots, Germans and men of many other races - are all dead. There are farm orchards, gardens and plantations. The little patches of salty marshland that formerly lay interspersed with the cultivated fields have disappeared. Going westwards along the full width of the State in July, there was an endless succession of tall, sturdy maize; straight, clean rows of soya beans; rich swards of lucerne and clover; herds of white-faced Herefords and Black Angus cattle from Scotland; and pigs and pigs and pigs ... They said last summer that you could hardly step on Iowa without making a pig squeal ...

It is not surprising that the farmers of Iowa ... look to the future with some anxiety. They are constantly building up their capacity to produce food, and they cannot help wondering whether food will continue to be saleable. At times they wonder whether the Big Slump will come again. And yet they seem to feel remarkably little suspicion or jealousy towards farmers in other parts of the world. They look upon these not so much as competitors in world markets but as fellow labourers in the great common task of feeding the world's people ... There have been mistakes: some have gambled and lost; some have wasted good earth in an attempt to carry off its riches and have been duly punished. But the great bulk of the people have learnt how to live. They want to be good farmers for, like most Americans, they despise inefficiency.

According to the extract, the heart of the Corn Belt is

1. Dakota.
2. Angus.
3. Iowa.
4. the Middle West.

L53

The main crops grown in the Corn Belt are

1. maize and soya beans.
2. hay and cotton.
3. cotton and wheat.
4. maize and pork.

L54

The farmers referred to in the above extract are commercial farmers because they

1. produce a variety of crops.
2. produce products for sale.
3. produce both crop and animal products.
4. have used up all available land.

L55

The greatest fear of the Corn Belt farmer is

1. wasting the good earth.
2. overproduction and lack of markets.
3. inability to produce enough food.
4. competition from farmers in other parts of the world.

L56

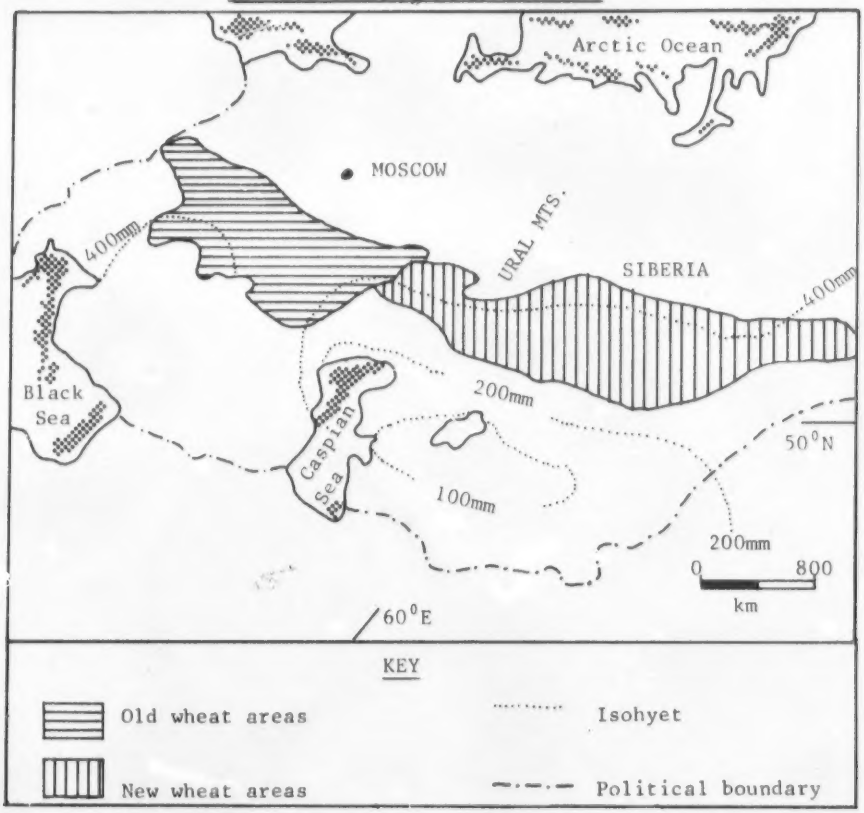
One of the most outstanding characteristics of the farmers in the extract is that they

1. strive to build up their capacity to produce food and despise inefficiency.
2. produce such a wide variety of agricultural products.
3. have made mistakes and wasted the good earth.
4. are all pioneers of farming in the area.

L57

Questions to (L58 to L59) refer to the map below.

WHEAT-GROWING AREAS : U.S.S.R.



The new wheat growing areas are located mainly in areas with an annual rainfall of

1. over 400 mm.
2. 400 mm.
3. 200 - 400 mm.
4. between 100 and 200 mm.

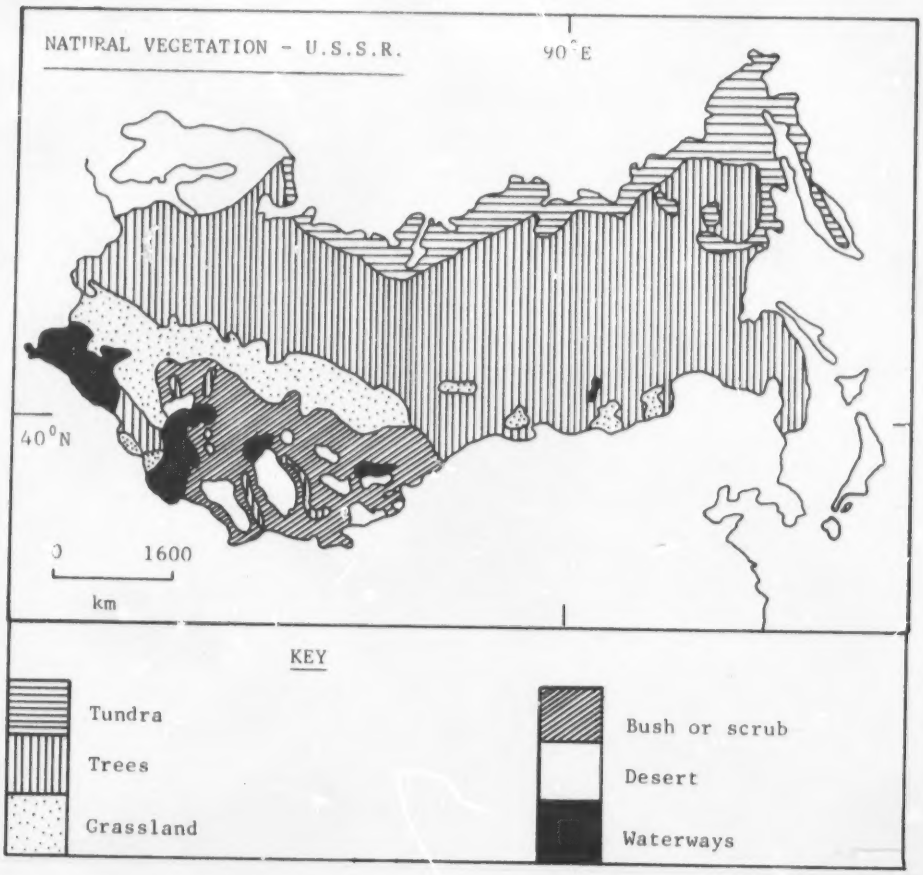
L58

In which part of the U.S.S.R. is the old wheat growing area located?

1. Arctic.
2. European.
3. Asiatic.
4. Equatorial.

L59

Questions to (L60 to L65) refer to the map below showing natural vegetation areas in the U.S.S.R.



In which section of the U.S.S.R. would permafrost be found?

1. Centre.
2. East.
3. North.
4. South.

L60

The grasslands of the U.S.S.R. are sometimes referred to as the

1. Pampas.
2. Prairies.
3. Steppes.
4. Veldt.

L61

Which grouping of soils and vegetation types is correct?

1. Chernozem and grassland.
2. Latosol and brush or scrub.
3. Podsol and desert vegetation.
4. Podsol and grassland.

L62

The dominant natural vegetation of European U.S.S.R. is

1. brush or scrub.
2. grasses.
3. trees.
4. tundra growth.

L63

The major tree type found in the north of the tree zone is the

1. broadleaf deciduous.
2. broadleaf evergreen.
3. conifer.
4. palm.

L64

Within which of the following vegetation zones is Moscow located?

1. Brush or scrub.
2. Desert growth.
3. Grasslands.
4. Trees.

L65

The Soviet Sovkhoz is a farming unit based on

1. private ownership.
2. group ownership.
3. governmental ownership.
4. company ownership.

L66

Wool growing in Australia mostly occurs

1. in the moist coastal regions.
2. in the wheat belt.
3. on the tablelands.
4. on the drier interior grasslands.

L67

Dairying in Australia thrives on the south-east coastlands because of the

1. cool, moist climate and reliable growing season.
2. warm climate with little rainfall.
3. cool, moist climate with rain in summer only.
4. hot, moist climate and reliable growing season.

L68

Dairying is an example of

1. commercial grassland farming.
2. general subsistence farming.
3. mid-latitude subsistence farming.
4. shifting cultivation.

L69

In relation to Australian cities, active dairy farms are generally to be found in

1. newly developing suburbs.
2. the centre.
3. the high income areas.
4. the hinterland.

L70

Many of Australia's dairying areas are located near urban centres because

1. climatically these areas are ideal.
2. of labour intensive production methods.
3. urban centres are markets for dairy goods.
4. veterinary services are located in cities.

L71

A major exporter of dairy products, adversely affected by Britain's entry into the E.E.C., was

1. Canada.
2. Denmark.
3. New Zealand.
4. The Irish Republic.

L72

The organisation which controls milk standards and supervises the distribution of milk in N.S.W. is the

1. Consumer Affairs Bureau.
2. Dairy Farmers Co-operative.
3. Factory Employers Association.
4. Dairy Industry Authority.

L73

The N.S.W. dairy industry is most dependent upon

1. the increased demand by Japan for butter.
2. the Sydney whole milk market.
3. imports of dairy products from New Zealand.
4. traditional markets in Britain for butter and cheese.

L74

Australian and New Zealand dairy farmers have an advantage over dairy farmers in the Netherlands because they

1. are closer to their markets.
2. have better varieties of dairy cattle.
3. do not receive any government assistance.
4. do not have to house their cattle during winter.

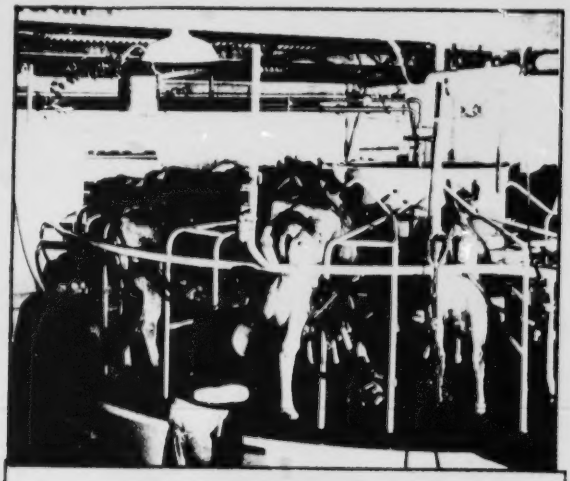
L75

The climate most suitable for dairying would be one with

1. warm dry summers, cool wet winters.
2. warm wet summers, cool wet winters.
3. hot dry summers, cold wet winters.
4. hot wet summers, cool dry winters.

L76

Question (L77) refers to the photograph shown below.



Using this modern circular milking shed, one man can milk up to 100 cows an hour.

An advantage of the milking shed shown in the photograph over traditional sheds is that

1. production costs are lower.
2. cattle can remain permanently indoors.
3. these sheds are easier to build.
4. cows can be milked at any time.

L77

The most common natural hazard faced by dairy farmers on the N.S.W. coastal regions is

1. bushfires.
2. floods.
3. reduced subsidies.
4. falling prices.

L78

An example of horticulture is

1. orcharding.
2. fat lamb raising.
3. wheat growing.
4. dairy farming.

L79

"One of the major problems in many Australian Mid-Latitude Commercial Farming regions is *accelerated* soil erosion." Its most common cause has been

1. soil conservation.
2. steep slopes.
3. poor farming methods.
4. severe frosts.

L80

An example of a farm management decision would be

1. a severe drought.
2. a fall in the export price for the product.
3. increased government aid to the farmer.
4. the change from wheat growing to cattle grazing.

L81

Questions to (L82 to 185) refer to the table below.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN N.S.W. (1975)
SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

	North Coast	Illawarra	Central West	Murrum-bidgee	North Western	Far West
Average Farm Size (Hectares)	201	130	594	800	2,822	27,600
1. WHEAT						
a. Area sown (hectares)	763	-	759,015	512,520	557,810	295
b. Tonnes/ hectare	0.8	-	1.38	1.49	1.34	0.786
2. HAY						
Tonnes	22,844	35,326	278,521	279,243	117,380	580
3. LIVESTOCK						
a. Cattle for Meat	1,051,033	115,596	885,532	665,183	966,623	92,038
b. Cattle for Milk	239,208	71,937	8,532	9,678	4,303	128
c. Sheep and Lambs	14,774	69,281	9,001,490	7,467,918	11,124,176	2,635,642
d. Sheep/ Hectare	0.005	0.26	1.66	1.32	0.594	0.19

In 1975 the greatest wheat yields were obtained in

1. North Coast.
2. Central West.
3. Murrumbidgee.
4. North Western.

L82

In 1975 the division producing the greatest amount of fodder was

1. Illawarra.
2. Central West.
3. Murrumbidgee.
4. North Western.

L83

In 1975 the most important dairying division was

1. North Coast.
2. Illawarra.
3. Central West.
4. Murrumbidgee.

L84

In 1975 the highest density of sheep occurred in

1. Central West.
2. Murrumbidgee.
3. North Western.
4. Far West.

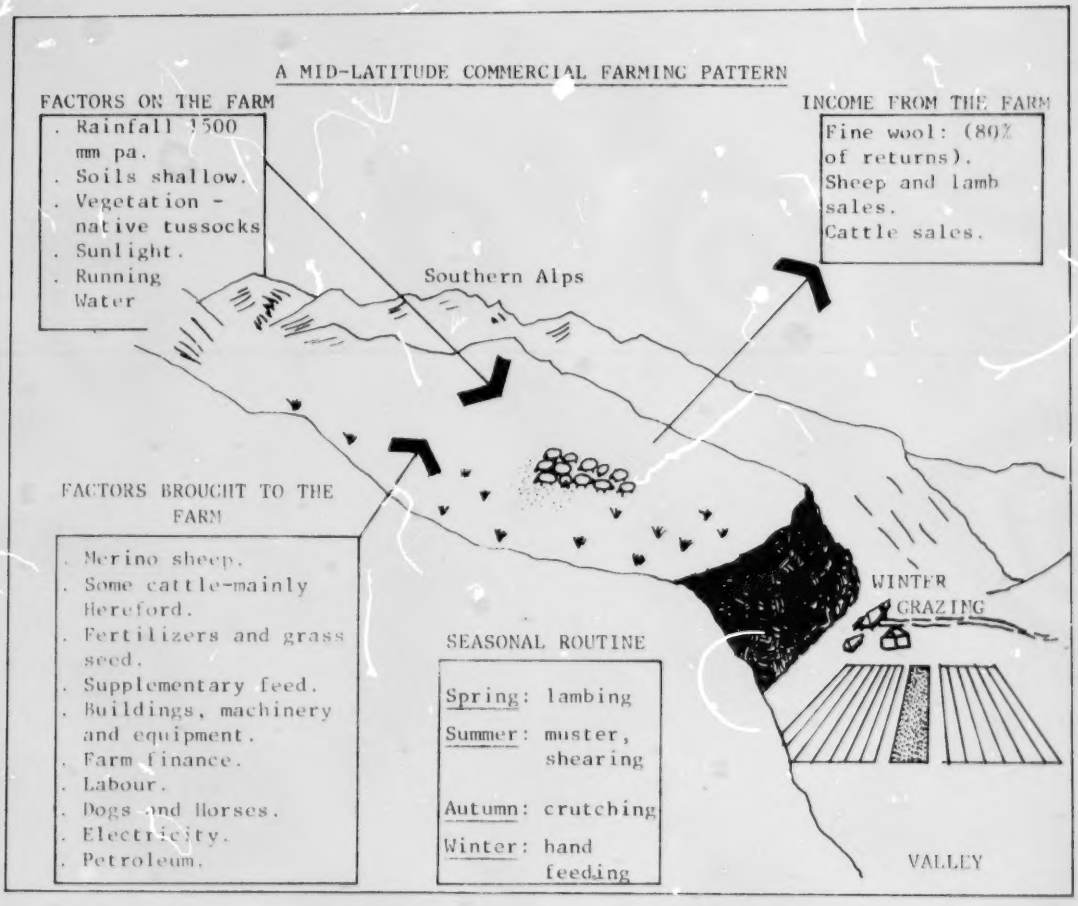
L85

In 1975 the division with the most extensive form of agriculture was

1. Illawarra.
2. North Coast.
3. Far West.
4. North Western.

L86

Questions to (L87 to L94) refer to the diagram shown below.



The diagram depicts a commercial enterprise because

1. the food products are used by the farmer and his family.
2. large amounts of labour are used but small amounts of capital.
3. the farm is leased from the Government.
4. the products are produced for sale.

L87

The farming pattern shown in the diagram is typical of

1. mixed farming in the Riverina, N.S.W.
2. mixed farming in the Corn Belt, U.S.A.
3. horticulture in the Swiss Alps.
4. pastoralism in the South Island, New Zealand.

L88

According to the diagram, the role of the farmer is to provide

1. fertilizer, seed and finance.
2. buildings, sheep and sunlight.
3. cattle, machinery and soils.
4. fine wool, labour and power.

L89

In the farming scene outlined above, the main source of the farmer's income would be

1. wool.
2. fat lambs.
3. sheep.
4. cattle.

L90

Which one of the following problems would most likely occur on the farm in the diagram?

1. Water-logging.
2. Winter drought.
3. Soil erosion.
4. Permafrost.

L91

Which of the following is a natural factor occurring on the farm?

1. Fertilizer.
2. Hereford cattle.
3. Native tussocks.
4. Petroleum.

L92

Which of the following is a cultural factor in use on the farm?

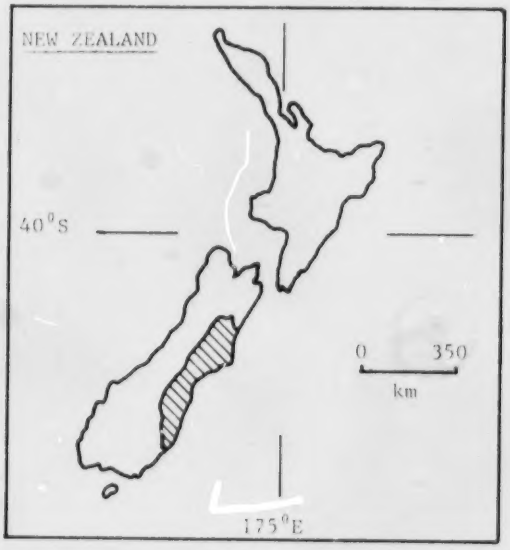
1. Shallow soils.
2. Running water.
3. Native tussocks.
4. Supplementary feed.

L93

Hand feeding occurs in the winter because of

1. high latitudes and climatic conditions.
2. low rainfall and lack of tussock grass.
3. animals being fattened for sale.
4. the inadequate feed in the valley paddocks.

L94



The farming region shaded in on the map of New Zealand shown above is

1. Nelson-Marlborough.
2. Canterbury Plains.
3. Eastland-Wellington.
4. Taranaki-Manawatu.

L95

Questions to (L96 to L99) refer to the table on Australia's wheat industry shown below.

Wheat for Grain in Australia
Average Area and Production, 1861-1970

Period	Average Area (million Hectares)	Average Annual Production (million kilograms)
1861-70	0.34	289
1871-80	0.67	482
1881-90	1.32	735
1891-1900	1.66	815
1901-10	2.31	1526
1911-20	3.62	2599
1921-30	4.57	3685
1931-40	5.74	4838
1941-50	4.60	3963
1951-60	4.12	4725
1961-70	7.69	9419

Adapted from tables in the 1969 and 1971 Commonwealth Year Books.

The time periods chosen for presentation of this data on wheat grown in Australia are

1. 5 years.
2. 10 years.
3. 40 years.
4. 100 years.

L96

The time periods which indicate that a decrease in planting of wheat occurred are

1. 1891-90; 1921-30.
2. 1901-11; 1941-50.
3. 1911-20; 1951-60.
4. 1941-50; 1951-60.

L97

The average annual production of wheat for grain in the period 1921-30 was

1. 806 million kilograms.
2. 843 million kilograms.
3. 2 599 million kilograms.
4. 3 685 million kilograms.

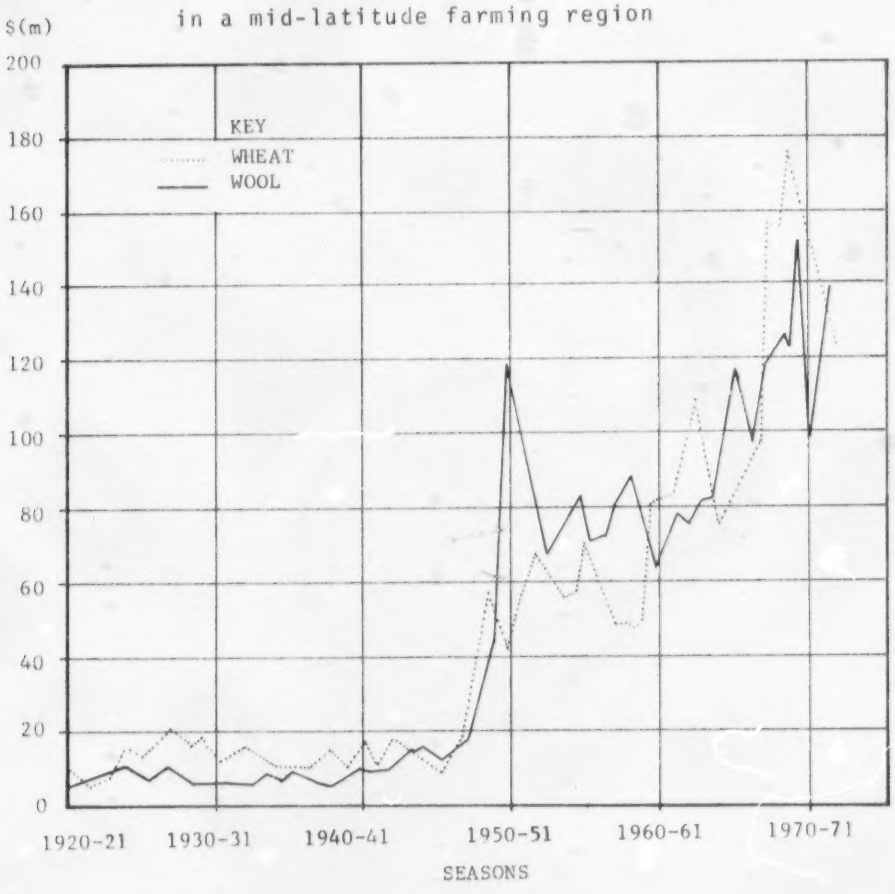
L98

From the period, 1911-20 to 1961-70, the increase in average area planted to wheat for grain compared to average annual production has been

1. 3.62 million hectares to 2 599 million kilograms.
2. 4.07 million hectares to 6 820 million kilograms.
3. 4.57 million hectares to 3 685 million kilograms.
4. 7.69 million hectares to 9 419 million kilograms.

L99

Questions to (L100 to L104) refer to the graph below, showing wool and wheat production by value in a mid-latitude farming region



The value of wheat production in 1955-1956 was

1. forty-two million dollars.
2. fifty-two million dollars.
3. sixty million dollars.
4. sixty-nine million dollars.

L100

The value of wool production was highest in the period

1. 1950-51.
2. 1955-56.
3. 1960-61.
4. 1968-69.

L101

Which of the following ten year periods best indicates a "turning point" in the overall annual values?

1. 1920-30.
2. 1930-40.
3. 1940-50.
4. 1950-60.

L102

The value of production for wheat in any one year would include

1. exports of wheat produced in that year.
2. imports of wheat for that year.
3. wheat already in the bins from last year.
4. farmers' plans for next year's production.

L103

Which of the following do you consider the most likely reason for the changes in total wool values?

1. The weather.
2. The yield per animal.
3. The skill of each farmer.
4. Changes in demand.

L104

TOPIC L

MID-LATITUDE COMMERCIAL FARMING

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
L1	3	L36	4	L71	3
L2	1	L37	2	L72	3
L3	2	L38	2	L73	4
L4	2	L39	2	L74	2
L5	3	L40	3	L75	4
L6	3	L41	1	L76	2
L7	3	L42	4	L77	1
L8	3	L43	4	L78	2
L9	4	L44	2	L79	1
L10	3	L45	1	L80	3
L11	1	L46	4	L81	4
L12	3	L47	3	L82	3
L13	2	L48	2	L83	3
L14	2	L49	3	L84	1
L15	3	L50	1	L85	1
L16	1	L51	3	L86	3
L17	3	L52	4	L87	4
L18	2	L53	3	L88	4
L19	4	L54	1	L89	1
L20	3	L55	2	L90	1
L21	1	L56	2	L91	3
L22	3	L57	1	L92	3
L23	2	L58	3	L93	4
L24	3	L59	2	L94	4
L25	2	L60	3	L95	2
L26	1	L61	3	L96	2
L27	4	L62	1	L97	4
L28	3	L63	3	L98	4
L29	1	L64	3	L99	2
L30	2	L65	4	L100	4
L31	2	L66	3	L101	4
L32	4	L67	4	L102	3
L33	4	L68	1	L103	1
L34	3	L69	1	L104	4
L35	1	L70	4		

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(Amended)

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